advo-

face.

e the

is an epared ded to ded to ded to ove or a been siness, on 22d reheabling ment rise by recon-

Garay, tingen-of pur-mprao-

t affoat, a stray
United total total

The small studies for the remaining figures of this monument strike me as happy and truthful presentiments of character—are important parts of a noble whole, and form a grand circle of supports and accessories to that peerless principal. Nothing ever so impressed me with the greatness of Washington as seeing such figures as these placed subordinate to his, and feeling the entire fitness of such an arrangement.

Ab, I am so sorry to take the cup from you! Indeed, I don't want the situation at all. You fill it a great deal better than I can; besides, it's a woman's business. So don't think hard of me. You know one can't do just as one pleases up here, among these gods and goddesses."

desease.

Mr. Crawford has not yet exhibited as fine an imagination as Tenerani, or as much art as Gibson, but he is younger than either of these. He does not lack imagination, fancy, or feeling—he has strength, originality, and boldness, and every new work shows an advance in artistic skill—so we may well congratulate ourselves upon a genius which to its highest development will but reflect growing honor upon our country. This reminds me that I was mistaken in stating, in a late letter, that Mr. Crawford was a native of Ireland. He is a true-born American. Mr. Crawford has not yet exhibited as fine an imagination as Tonerani, or as much art as Gibson, but he is younger than either of these. He does not lack imagination, fancy, or feeling—he has strength, originality, and boldness, and every new work shows an advance in artistic skill—so we may well congratulate ourselves upon a genius which to its highest development will but reflect growing honor upon our country. This reminds me that I was mistaken in stating, in a late letter, that Mr. Crawford was a native of Ireland. He is a true-born American.

Mr. Story is engaged upon a labor of love, in modelling the statue of his father, the late Justice Story. He seems to me to be making a noble work of it. The head is exceedingly fine—the face wearing a mingled expression of benignity and strength, of calm thought and genial kindness, peculiarly beautiful. The figure is sitting—the attitude has the dignity of the judge, without rigidity or sternness—the judicial robe is managed most judiciously, and forms drapery as graceful as imposing.

Mr. Story has in his studio a little study for an ideal statue, the subject taken, I believe, from Spenser—an Arcadian Shepherd Boy, piping. I am delighted with the youthful grace of this figure, and with the sentiment of the pure, primeval music, if I may so expressil, which speaks not alone in face, but in form and attitude, even. I hope sometime to see this in marble.

Mr. P; hard Greenough is now modelling a large of that I have writted the progress in his printing and attitude, even. I hope sometime to see this in marble.

Mr. Cray has in his studio several beautiful pictures, mostly on Scriptural subjects, all of which, I am happy to hear, are to go to America. Mr. Terry's coloring is brilliant, but soft which, I am happy to hear, are to go to America. Mr. Terry's coloring is brilliant, but soft which, I am happy to hear, are to go to America. Mr. Terry's coloring is brilliant, but soft which; his composition is very effective, without rigid was a main reduction. Mr. Terry's co

The young man laughed, as though the deal were preposterous, and said he knew more nabout the culinary art than half the women. And, indeed, what man is there but that suppress softly heaved, the very blood beating along the veins.

Mr. Page has in his studio several copies from Titier so marvellently true to that great to have one too." and in the studio several copies.

being the entire fitness of such an arrangement.

The last finished work of Mr. Crawford is a flora—an exceedingly graceful and beautiful figure. He is now putting into marble a charming group of The Babes in the Wood. This emple and touching subject is treated with much delicacy and feeling, and the sight of those tender and lovely little creatures, who in each others' arms have sunk in the deep slumber of grief and exhaustion, and from that have slid silently and unconsciously into that deeper sleep of death, moves one's heart, as it was moved in childhood, by that earliest fireside tale.

An exquisite group, in its rare and sweet poetic expression, is the Hebe and Ganymede. He is represented at that rather mortifying period of her life, when she finds herself obliged to resign her office at Court. She stands with her head drooped, and wears an expression half of grief, half of vexation, while Ganymede, the new incumbent, with his hand on her shoulder, peers into her face deprecatingly and tenderly—a look which says—

"Ah, I am so sorry to take the sup from

which the artist will live as sole creator and first cause. One who can produce such ideal works as he has produced, should not be absorbed for any length of time in mere portraiture—merging the imagination in the actual, the creative in the imitative.

Mr. Brown is painting some glorious land-scapes this winter, filled with the peculiar beauty, flushed with the warm lights, and bathed in the soft atmosphere of the South. He seems to witch the true Italian sunlight down on to his canvass. He has lately painted a sunset view on the campagna, which is gorgeous beyond description.

Mr. Terry has in his studio several beautiful pictures, mostly on Scriptural subjects, all of

continued, "you must dine with us to-morrow; we are to have one, too;" and in a moment, seeing that she did not reply, he said, "Will you come?"

She made some sort of vague reply, which her young admirer, for such he was, constru-ed into acceptance.

But the truth is, she had heard nothing he

But the truth is, she had heard nothing he said; and, now, as she sunk into a chair, her cheek assumed a pallor, and her black eyes, naturally merry, took a steadfast and earnest look, and neither have ever entirely lost the expression of that moment. She had been listening to the Hulberts, as they talked of their

"What!" said the mother, in a surprised whisper, as she leaned over the shoulder of her husband, who answered—
"He says nothing that you will be glad to hear of. The letter is filled with stuff about Alumni, Euclid, freshmen, and all that which we don't know nothing about; besides, he wants me to send money, and tells me to sell the hay if I can't get it without." The old

Mrs. Hulbert opened the door, and George drew in the rein to say—

"Tell Willard, if you please, that I shall take as good care of Linney as he would do

himself."
Mrs. Hulbert thanked him, and Linney

Mrs. Hulbert thanked him, and Linney thought, "I am glad you happened to say that, it will be so provoking to Willard." But neither understood that George remembered the slights formerly east upon him, and could not now deny himself the pleasure of such a taunt. But if Willard had been away chopping wood for a month, Mr. George Welden would have been silent. An acute discernment might have seen, too, that though pique had at first drawn these young persons together, the result would be other than they themselves expected. Already, on the part of George, there was a real liking, as trifles have indicated.

In a secluded neighborhood, where neither was likely to find much companionship, it was perfectly natural, that having once met, they should meet again, and that, time and circumstances favoring, the gentleman should become

stances favoring, the gentleman should become a wooer, especially when he was free from worldly ambition, and cared not a whit what worldly ambition, and cared not a whit what others thought of the mistress of his house and heart, so that she pleased him. It was natural, too, that a humble rustic girl should not be wholly averse to the wooing, especially when the young man was handsome, and the fortune ample, and, above all, when she could rise so pre-eminently above a lover who had discarded have

The first amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill was one appropriating \$300,000 to pay back duties paid on goods destroyed by fire in New York in 1845, and \$100,000 for goods destroyed by fire in California. Adopted.

Other amendments were agreed to; amongst them the following:

To remit all duties on machinery for spinning and weaving flax, not in use in the United States.

For a custom-house at Richmond, \$75,000; Norfolk \$20,000. Bangar, Majos, \$15,000.

For a custom-house at Riemmond, \$75,000; Norfolk, \$20,000; Bangor, Maine, \$15,000; Bath, Maine, \$12,000; Belfast, \$20,000. An amendment classifying the clerks in the Treasury, Interior, War, Navy, and Post Office clerks of bureaus to receive \$2,000, and chief clerks of Departments, \$2,200.

Mr. Hunter moved an amendment appropri-ating \$240,000 for the purchase of sites and

ating \$240,000 for the purchase of sites and the construction of houses in Washington for the Vice President and the several Secretaries and Postmaster General.

This was debated at length—Messrs. Borland, Bradbury, Butler, Rusk, and Dodge, opposed it; Messrs. Mason, Jones of Tennessee, Hunter, and Downs, supported it; it was then rejected—yeas 23, nays 24. The vote was subsequently reconsidered, and modified so as to increase the salaries of these officers to \$8,000 per annum; which was adopted—yeas 40, nays 15.

per annum; which was adopted—yeas 40, nays
15.

Fifty thousand dollars was added for a
bridge at the Little Falls of the Potomac.

An amendment, appropriating \$150,000 towards supplying Washington and Georgetown
with water, to be obtained wherever and
brought in by such means as the President
may determine, was offered by the Committee
on Finance.

Mr. Pratt referred to the fact that the Potome river, from which this water would be ob-

sand dollars, been forced to lot his machine to mand dollars, been forced to lot his machine been forced to the his machine been forced to the his machine been down and dollars, been forced to the his machine been down and dollars, been forced to the his machine been down and dollars, been forced to the his machine been down and dollars, been forced to the his machine been down and dollars, been forced to the manufacture? I notice in your paper of Nov. 25th, that a company is about being formed, to build a woollen factory on the outst of Crooked Lake, on or near the corporation of the village of Penn Yan. Mr. Been can afford his flax cotton, unbleached, for six cometa per pound, or one hundred and twenty dollars per ton. Mr. Beach is located but a few rods below the contemplated woollen factory, with a first-rate water power and machine dollars per ton. Mr. Beach his located but a few rods below the contemplated woollen factory, with a first-rate water power and machine in our wheat crop, farmers might find it to their daysntage to turn their attention to the rais and of the purpose of manufacturing twine, cordage, or linen crash. Mr. Beach has aken some pains to inform himself in the manufacture of the article, and a stock company might be formed, with shares, of ten or more that the farmers at present about lose, and a valuable one too.

For the National Era.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.]

MARK SUTHERLIAND:

OR,

FOWER AND PRINCIPLE.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAP. V—Continued.

"My child, I would do anything in the world to see you restored to health and cheerfulness,"

"But this, sweet mamma, is too much to see you restored to health and cheerfulness,"

"But this, sweet mamma, is too much to see you restored to health and cheerfulness,"

"But this, sweet mamma, is too much to see you restored to health and cheerfulness,"

"But this, sweet mamma, is too much to see you restored to health and cheerfulness,"

"But this, sweet mamma, is too much to see you restored to health and cheerfulness,"

"But

"My child, I would do anything in the world to see you restored to health and cheerfulness, like other young girls."

"But this, sweet mamma, is too much to sacrifice. It is too much for you to give up Saratoga and Nahant, where you meet so many friends and admirers, and where you enjoy and adorn society so much. Mamma, do not think of giving this pleasure up, and burying yourself for me in the pine woods. Let us go to Saratoga."

| WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1985. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

"Where is Mr. Sutherland?" inquired the young lady.
"In the library, Miss."
"Proceed thither and announce me, then."
Arrived at the library, the man opened the door, and merely saying, "Miss Sutherland, sir," held it open until she had passed in, and then closing it, retired.
And India found herself alone with Mark.
He was sitting at a pontral library, table lean.

The street services of the best produced and the best produced and

Was not their

who cannot see in the enslavement of the in race by the Anglo-Saxons the purpose ine Providence to civilize Africa." ck Sutherland took her hand, and replied

ntly—
"My dear India, we do not deny that Go nually brings good out of evil; but is that is that is that is the stiff and even admit a justification of the evil? And even admiting, for argument's eaks, that the reduction a portion of the Ethiopian race to slavery the Anglo-Americane is to be the means christianizing them, is it not full time, aftwo hundred years of bondage, that some this harvest sowed with tears and blood shot be reaped?—that some of these good fruits should begin to be enjoyed?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1853.

We must again acknowledge the generous real of our friends in their continue afforts to extend our list, and multiply thumber of Anti-Slavery readers.

The adjournment of Congress will leave us some room for the communications which have been accumulating in our drawer for the last three months, and more time for suitable notices of the new publications which now crowd our table.

### THE NEW CABINET.

The following nominations for the Cabin vere sent in by the President last Monday, were sent in by the President last Monday, to the Senate, and confirmed: Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, of New York; Treasury, Mr. Gu-thrie, of Kentucky; War, Mr. Davis, of Mis-sissippi; Navy, Mr. Dobbin, of North Carolina; Interior, Mr. McClelland, of Michigan; Post-master General, Mr. Campbell, of Pa.; Attor-ney General, Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts.

PORTABLE MILLS .- We have been present with a specimen of flour ground in one of Chas. Ross's Conical Burr-stone Mills. One of this kind of mills is on exhibition at the Metropolitan Mechanics' Fair, in the new wing of the Patent Office. It is of simple construction, occupying but a small space, and may be attached to any motive power-either horse, wind, water, or steam. The "Improved Portable Mill" was exhibited at the World's Fair, and was awarded a medal. The same kind of mill er, Rochester, N. Y., whose inventive powers, ample reward.

### ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Congress adjourned last Friday, at 12 o'clock, sine die, after a session of twenty-four hours. Nearly the whole business of the session was crowded into that short period; what was absession, many of the members voting without any sufficient understanding of the details

It was one of the idlest, most

lets, almost everywhere accessible, and in this entertained, even by the Senate of the United Think of M! A Republic of twentyfour millions of people, ranging from the ocean to ocean, striving to protect themselves by mounting a few guns here and there, along a coast of some thousands of miles, against invasion! When we were three millions, all told, with the enemy at our hearth-stones. without armies or armaments, we achieved our independence, and drove every hostile foot from our soil. When we numbered but eight millions, with our coast unprotected, with scarcely a single ship of war afloat, we defended ourselves against the greatest maritime Power in the world, inflicting far more damage upon her and her commerce, than we sustained, and vindicating triumphantly the rights and honor

And now, with three times the population and five times the resources and power, we are called upon to take refuge behind crazy ram-

parts and ditches!

The only Power from whom we can apprehend damage to our coast, is England; but of we forget that her dominions extend along our whole Northern frontier, which it is absolutely impossible to protect against her by any-thing short of a Chinese wall? Why is it, that a few miserable fortifications along our sea-board are to be carefully kept in repair, while not the least apprehension is felt of danger on our Northern border?

Nobody was dreaming that the worn-out policy of fortifications would be revived during the short session of the Congress just closed. Had its opponents suspected anything of the kind, they would have taken an early opportunity to expose its extreme absurdity. In the House, in Committee of the Whole, when first broached, it was defeated; but the Senate, the seat of antiquated ideas, took it up, and infused new life into it. A series of wasteful expendtures for erecting or repairing various useless ortifications, was ingrafted during the last tuchief is apt to be done, on the Army Appriation bill, which had previously passed the House: First, an appropriation of \$500,000 for the defence of San Francisco, California; then. \$100,000 for Fort Jefferson, at Garden Keys, or Tortugae Island, and \$75,000 for Port Taylor, Key West, Florida; \$20,000 for Fort Harbor, South Carolina; \$50,000 for Fort Car-rell, Sollers's Point, Baltimore harbor; \$150,000 for Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, Delawar river; \$55,000 for Fort Knox, Penobecot river, Maine; \$45,000 for Fort Warren, Boston har-bor; and \$29,573 for Fort Winthrop, Govern-

needed; or, if they should be, will be the twelve hundred thousand dol-

But no time was given for discussion; only two days remained of the session, and in that period all the great Appropriation bills, with ence of the Army, the Slave Power, and local interest, receded, adopting without debate the whole of the Senate amendments, voting away wantonly and wickedly twelve hundred thousand dollars of the People's money, for which not a single benefit can ever be reaped. But the old Conservative Whigs have a passion for spending money, and Democrats have a personal interest in the money patronage of an Administration of their own making. We know not how these profligate expend

ures are to be arrested, unless by a radical change in the mode of raising revenue. So long as the Treasury shall be supplied by tariff, there will always be a surplus, tempting to extravagance, and the People, not feeling the burden, however they may be oppressed by it, of indirect taxation, will not hold their Representatives to a strict accountability for the manner in which it may be used. But were they taxed directly, property being made, as it ought to be, to a great extent, to bes the burden, they would take a little pains in looking after their money. Capitalists, the wealthy classes generally, instead of encouraging wasteful schemes for the sake of fat contracts, would begin to demand economy in the financial operations of the Government. They would ask themselves whether it was worth while to saddle their property, say for thirty years, with an aggregate tax of five hundred millions of dollars, to keep up a navy and an army which might be needed at the end of that time, and which could then be got up extemporarily before serious damage should be done.

for a twentieth part of that sum. The People of the United States will yet find that no effective check can be put upon the waste, extravagance, and profligacy of this Government, without the substitution, of Direct for Indirect Taxation.

## REORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

Although the Whig Party was utterly over thrown at the late Presidential election, al though it failed to make any distinct issue with the Democratic Party, although many who had previously labored for its success deserted in that contest to General Pierce, although death has deprived it of its most distinguished leaders was used by the army during the late war with and although it is yet impossible to know Mexico, and is highly recommended. They may be obtained of Charles Ross, manufactur-policy radically adverse to its general views, policy radically adverse to its general views, still attempts are on foot to reorganize it in the used for so beneficial an object, deserve an several States, as if there were any chance of obtaining popular support for a Party whose original doctrines had lost their adaptation to the times, and whose more recently adopted policy was but an echo of that of its triumph-

ant antagonist. In Ohio and Connecticut, Whig State Conventions, trusting to the strength of old party solutely necessary was despatched with haste, ties, have put in nomination tickets for State and without due consideration; much that was important was left undone. In fact, the Civil ciple or measure which sensible men generally and Diplomatic, Navy, Army, Indian, Post Office, will think it worth while to contend for and Deficiency appropriation bills were finally Look at the action of the Convention in Ohio. Its nominees are without strength in themselves, and really represent nothing. The Democratic and Free Democratic Conventions, each, had taken decided ground upon Ques-Reciprocal Trade, on Slevery, on Territorial Acquisition. If the Whig Convention held opinions in entire accordance with the resolutions inconclusive sessions ever held.

WASTEFUL EXPENDITURES ON FORTIFICATIONS.

The idea of protecting such an extent of coast as ours, penetrated by innumerable inlets, almost everywhere accessible and in this nor deny the position taken by either of age of steam navigation, is so palpably absurd, the two Conventions, on any important Questhat we had supposed it would never again be support for its candidates! All it claims for itself is, that it represents "the sextiments of the National Conservative party of the State of Ohio," and all it charges upon its opponents is, corruption; and on the strength of this claim and of this charge, it presents itself before the People, demanding their suffrages!

The Convention of Ohio which repre the Party calling itself Democratic, was bold enough, on the advent of the Administration which it had contributed to bring into power, to repudiate the National Platform to which that Administration was committed, and to re-affirm, without qualification, its old Anti-Slavery resolves. The Convention that represented the Party, called Free Democratic, went still further, denounced the Compromise measures, and assumed the whole ground of legitimate Anti-Slavery action. The Convention, styled a Whig Convention, ignored the oft-repeated sentiments of State Whig Conventions in relation to Slavery, did not venture to repudiate the Pro-Slavery Whig National Platform, but gave it coby assuming to represent the National Conservative Party, and by adopting the well-understood cant about a "National Party," standing

by he "great interests of the Union, against actions at home, and enemies abroad," On examining its resolutions, we find not a word which would prevent it from supporting the Administration of General Pierce, should it even prove to be completely under the direction of the Slave Power. Here they are; we print them as we find them in our exchanges.

Resolutions of the Whig State Convention, where at Columbus, Feb. 22d, 1853.

Whereas this Convention, representing sentiments of the National Conservative Pa of the State of Ohio, taking note of pass events, and guided by the lights of experies and history, do now, as ever, affirm the principles of expendices are republicant recognitions.

and history, do now, as ever, affirm the principles of republican progress, upon which the perpetuity of our free institutions and the hopes of struggling freedom against unhallowed power everywhere depend: Therefore,

1. Resolved, That, as a national party, we stand by the great interests of the Union, against factions at home and enemies abread; and that we pledge cursalres to the Constitution, to the promotion and protestion of our national industry, and the development of our national resources, by all legitimate constitutional means.

6. Resolved, That the dominant party, in its administration of our State Government for the last three years, has given the most glaring evidence of its greediness for the emoluments of place, and its contempt of the people's interests. Holding a working majority in both branches of our General Assembly, so large as to render it completely independent of Whig obstruction, this party has increased four-fold the expenses of our State Government; and, while the constituency were smarting under the taxes of the most onerous degree, they have greatly increased our public burdens, multiplied offices and augmented salaries, lengthened to an unreasonable and oppressive duration the session of our Legislature, weakened the efficiency of our courts and blunted the ends of justice, and thus exhibited themselves as dangerous and mischievous in the management of affairs, as they are loud in their false professions of devotion to the popular weal.

That the members of this Contemplation of the sessions of devotion to the popular weal.

ions of devotion to the popular weal.
7. Resolved, That the members of this Con vention pledge themselves, each to the other, and to their fellow Whigs of the State and country, to support the ticket for Executive and State officers, and to make, once and again, apealing to the patriotic sense of their fellow itizens, an earnest effort to place the interest f our State in the hands of that party t nich, under Providence, she owes her forme osperity and her present credit. Nothing about Slavery, about River and Ha

bor Improvements, about Territorial Acquisi-tion, about Land Reform and Homes for the neless, about Intervention or Non-Interven ion, about Reciprocity or Free Trade or Proection. In a word, the Convention affirms nothing Whig, denies nothing Democratic, wows no distinctive Principle or Policy, but aims simply to organize what it calls a "National Conservative Party." What it means by Conservative, is easily explained. The Whig Party of the North, under the lead of certain progressive" politicians, had affiliated to some xtent with several classes of reformers, and in this way obtained ascendency in many States. But its Southern allies protested against this policy, and insisted that the Whigs ought to be the great Conservative Party of the country. The struggle of 1848-'49-'50, brought matters to a head. Southern Whigs found sympathizers in the North, as bitterly opposed to all kinds of reform as themselves, and both determined to put down the Progressives, though the Party should be overthrown in the effort. They succeeded. By forcing the adoption of a Conservative platform in the National Whig Convention, they paved the way for the defeat of the candidate of the Progressives, and then, put this result beyond a contingency, many them either refused to support him, or openly voted against him. His defeat accomplished, they exulted in the fact, as involving the prosration of the "progressive" section of the Party; and then appeared such paragraphs as the following, pointing out the only way in which the Whigs could hope for a reorganiza-

deavor to engraft any of the radical isms of the day upon the Whig tree. They will not blend with it; they can never receive life and vigor from its sap; withered and useless, they must be lopped off at last, as cumbrous branches, or, eating into the heart of the sound trunk, they will render it powerless and cast it to the earth. \* \* \* \* For two years past it they will render it powerless and cast it to the earth. \* \* \* \* For two years past it has been the policy of certain associates of the Whig party to endeavor to truckle to every popular cry, and to enlist in every reckless scheme, for the purpose of making political capital in the State of New York, and grasping the patronage of the State Government. To these selfish and mercenary designs they have been ready to sacrifice the Whig party of the Union, and have indeed at length accomplished its ruin in their desire to gratify a personal revenge. To them, this result would be but of ous expressions of a mind pretending to own offspring; they behold the very things they have created, now that they are 'strong enough to go alone,' fly off into the arms of their Democratic opponents. For years they them; they have coquetted with the Germans, and the Dutch have jilted them; they have in-trigued with abolitionism, and abolitionism has turned over to the opposition; and now has turned over to the opposite the ruins, and they can look forth from amidst the ruins, and with the ready falsehood on their lips, can tax others with having brought about the devastable they alone have wrought."

This was republished by the National Intel-

igencer, under its editorial head. "Indeed, if there ever was a time when the loyal Conservatives of this country should stand firm in their allegiance to such Whig doctrines as have been exemplified in the pure Adminis-tration of President Fillmore, it is the present. International questions are about arising, which will require the steady and prudent management of discreet men in all parties. A wild ment of discreet men in all parties. A wild and lax spirit of aggression, rile among certain classes, must be held in check. And, with a view to the maintenance of our rightful influ-ence in such a crisis, our organization should pe preserved with the utmost care and alacity."—Baltimore American.

We know how intolerant the National Whigs came in Massachusetts against all sorts of sms. Read the language of the Boston Courier, nstructing the Whigs as to the choice of a Inited States Senator:

"The Whigs of Massachusetts have a character to preserve in the Union; and, whatever scheming and bargaining Democrats, rabid Abolitionists, or Abolitionists who wear Whig masks, may say to the contrary, the Whigs must select a candidate for Senator who is must select a candidate for Senator who is sound to the core upon national questions, or the party will drop to pieces, like an unhooped bucket in the sun."

Everywhere the cry for reorganization has one up, but it must be a reorganization upon true Conservative basis. No isms must be tolerated-"progressive" Whigs, so called, must cease to be leaders, and consent to be led. or go out of the Party.
On this Conservative basis, the Convention

which assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d of February, and nominated Mr. Barrere as its candidate for Governor, undertook to reonstruct the Whig Party, consecrating it as the "National Conservative Party." The lib-eral Whigs of that State will hardly sustain guch a policy. We do not think that they are o be put down so easily. They will not consent to abjure their radical isms for the luxury of being governed by the men who defeated their Party at the last Presidential election They will inquire whether it will not be more accordance with their principles and their ignity to unite with the Free Democracy. ich in the main holds to all their doctrines of Human Rights and humane legislation, than to become howers of wood and drawers of we have done, this is the best we intend to do, water in a National Conservative Party whose for the cause of Freedom abroad! Isolation, highest attribute is, unwayering loyalty to the Slave Power.

assed an act allowing slaveholders to take heir slaves through the State, (without sojournog in it,) and making provision for the sale of every free negro or mulatto who comes within the State and remains there ten days. The vote on it stood: Senate—yeas 13, nays 9. House—yeas 41, nays 26. Only one affirmative

ote in each House from Northern Illinois. If such an atrocity does not arouse the good heir power felt at the ballot-box, we know not

Benjamin, of Louisiana; Clayton, of Delaware; Douglas, of Illinois; Josias J. Evans, of North Carolina; Everett, of Massachusetts; Houston of Texas; Hunter, of Virginia; Jones, of Iowa Sebastian, of Arkansas; C. A. Stuart, of Michigan; John B. Thompson, of Kentucky; John R. Thompson, of New Jersey; Robert Toombs of Georgia; and William Wright of New Jersey.

THE INAUGURATION AND THE INAUGURAL,

clared his adhesion to State Rights and Federal Rights, as to office would demand fitness and fidelity, repeated the usual litany in regard to the Compromises of the Constitution, Slavery and Fugitive Slaves, bowed reverently before the Union, planted himself firmly upon the Compromise measures of 1850, and hoped that "no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement" would again threaten the durability of our institutions. No distinctive Den cratic principle or measure was announced: no doctrine was uttered in regard to domestic affairs, which Mr. Fillmore has not uttered in his annual messages; no sentiment was expressed in relation to foreign affairs, which had not been fully expressed by Mr. Everett

in his letter about Cuba. The National Intelligencer is, on the whole leased with the speech, although it is a little distrustful of a portion of his sentiments rela-ting to foreign affairs. The Washington Republic (Hunker Whig) seems delighted with the whole of it, and predicts that if he should adhere to the views expressed in it, he will find "more factious opposition in the ranks of the Democratic party, than from the friends of the late Administration;" the Washington Union is of course delighted with every word of the speech, which it seems to consider per-

"We will only say here, therefore, that "We will only say here, therefore, that while it struck us, in our glance through it, as containing much that is unexceptionable, a few passages met our eye which we confess rather startled us. At present we submit the speech to our readers, without further comment."—National Intelligencer.

"President Pierce acknowledges his obliga tions to the 'masses of his countrymen, and to them alone.' He seems to be sincere in this sentiment, and his address presents in no part any contradiction to it. If he acts in accordance with it, and with the general views of his address, we apprehend that he will find more factions apprehend that he will find more factious opposition in his own ranks than in those of the friends of the late Administra-

tion."—Washington Republic.
"The Inaugural Address of President Pierce

helm of State, and the country has, in the In-augural Address, a chart of the voyage before it. Confiding in his honesty, in his energy, it. Confiding in his honesty, in his energy, and in his constancy of purpose—the distinguishing elements in the character of President Pierce—the country will repose in quiet security under the bright promise of his lnaugural Address, never doubting that his Administration will realize the fulfilment of every pledge, and the discharge of every duty."—Washington Union.

Who are to be the opponents of the Admin tration of General Pierce, when Hunker Whigs and Hunker Democrats emulate each other in praise of his Inaugural, and in pledges of support to its views of public policy? But let us examine a little more closely this leclaration of sentiments by the new Admin-

istration. It omits all allusion to any of the old iss between the Whig and Democratic parties. In relation to territorial extension, neither the Whig nor Democratic Convention which met at Baltimore last spring, gave any any expression of opinion; and neither of the old parties has defined its position. The Free Denocracy has declared itself frankly in favor of such extension, and the President in his Inau-

gural occupies its ground. Concerning the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, the growth of the Nation and the value of the Union, his views accord with the views generally entertained by Americans, without distinction of party.

The Democratic party was supported at th late election by the large majority of naturalized citizens, chiefly on the ground that its triumph would encourage the Democracy of Europe in their struggle with Despotism, and they had a right to expect from General Pierce some expression of opinion in his Inaugural, which would at least transcend the position taken by the Whig Convention at Baltimore, in relation to foreign affairs. But they will be surprised to see him boldly planting himself in the same position. That Convention held that the only influence we should exert on the contest between Democracy and Despotism in Europe was the influence of our example. The President, referring to our success in achieving and maintaining our liberties,

"In this, our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the anguage of sympathy, encouragement, and tope, to those who earnestly listen to tones hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its tri-

vention for Freedom, pledged by the new Administration. We have governed ourselves, we intend to govern ourselves—we have taken good care of number one, we intend to take ion, our true policy,

"Of the complicated European synational polity we have heretofore be pendent. From their wars, their tur

and which naturalized citizens expected from the new Administration ?

What the President says upon other points.

ets our views exactly.

"With these views exactly.

"With these views firmly and honestly ried out, we have a right to expect, and a under all circumstances require, prompt reprocity. The rights which belong to us nation are not alone to be regarded, but the which pertain to every citizen in his individes pacity, at home and abroad, must be sactly maintained. So long as he can discern ever in its place promethat ensign, with Last Friday the inauguration of the new President took place. The city was thronged with strangers, but the procession, civic, and military, which escorted the President to the Capitol, was a small one. The usual amount of enthusiasm was displayed, and the ceremonics of the inauguration, simple and not very impressive, passed off without the occurrence of anything remarkable. The President did not read his speech, but recited it, as if from the rostrum to a popular audience. He commended the wisdom of our forefathers, gloried in the growth of our nation, avowed himself in favor of the acquisition of territory not now under our jurisdiction, saw no danger to our Union from expansion, pledged his Administration to peace, good faith, and honer, announced his purpose to protect the American citizen wherescover he might wander or sojourn, complimented the Army and Navy, declared his adhesion to State Rights and Federal Rights as to office would demand fit— We trust the declarations so emphatically

nade will be inflexibly adhered to What is said in relation to Slavery, the Comomise of 1850, and the Fugitive Slave Law. s in precise accordance with the Baltimore Democratic resolutions, and with his own preions record.

We enter our protest against this creed just so far as it transcends the requirements of the Constitution for the sake of giving counteance and aid to Slavery and the Slave Power nd need hardly say that we shall by every leitimate means oppose whatever meas attempted in pursuance thereof.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

OICES FROM THE MOUNTAINS AND FROM CROWD. By Charles Mackay. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury. Mr. Mackay has been long known in this untry, as one of the most earnest and effecte writers of the time, upon reformatory topics. His songs, The good time coming, Clear the way, &c., are as familiar as street cries, algost. At the instance of Messrs. Ticknor & Co., he has for the first time collected his entire political works, and they are here presented in one handsome volume.

Mr. Mackay undoubtedly stands in the front ank of that class of poets-peculiar to this age-which finds its themes in the homely, tolay needs of humanity, and which aims at imediate effect. We like best the Voices from the Crowd. They are all full of the truth-isnighty-and-will-prevail spirit, and many of them are exquisitely pathetic. The Voices from the Mountains, though abounding with ine descriptive passages, are wanting in that easy flow of language and directness of thought which is the notable element in the others.

BASIL: A story of Modern Life. By Wilkie Collin New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

This is a reprint of a novel that has created

ome sensation in England. It is in autobiographical form, and contains passages of coniderable power. THE EXPERIENCE OF LIFE. By E. M. Sewell. New

York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farn-

ions to the reading public! This book bears narks of a strong, earnest purpose, on the part of the author, to accomplish some good, and we loubt not that it will. It is written in a good, wholesome style, and possesses many fine points.

CASE OF RICHARD NEAL .- Much indignation as been aroused against Commodore Isaac Mayo, of Maryland, lately ordered to the con mand of the African squadron, on account of his alleged conduct in the case of Richard

go the wife and children of Neal, slaves of the Commodore, attempted to escape, but were seized and carried back to their master. He was so incensed against them, according to a correspondent of the New York Evangelist. that in the sale he soon afterwards made of them, he gave orders that no two should be sold to the same master. Neal succeeded subequently in purchasing them all, and rescuing

hem from bondage.

It would seem that the Commodore was satisfied with this reunion of a family which he had broken up; for, some three years after the attempted escape, a charge was trumped up against Neal, the father, of having been conperned in their abduction. This charge was founded on the oath of a single slave on Mayo's plantation—evidence inadmissible against a white man in a Maryland court—and on the strength of it, requisition was made upon Gov-ernor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for the surrender of Neal. He was arrested, and was about being conveyed to Maryland, when a writ of habeas orpus from one of the Judges of the Supreme Court was issued, and Neal was brought back to Philadelphia.

"Just at this juncture of affairs (says the correspondent of the New York Evangelist,) the distinguished Commodore remembered that his broad pennant was floating on the African squadron, now fitting out at Norfolk, and leaving his victim and his honor behind him, he hastened to rejoin his command. In due course the case was called up, but Commodore Isaac Mayo could nowhere be found, either in his own person, or by counsel, and Neal was disown person, or by counsel, and Neal was dis-charged. It was fortunate for the Commodore that he was 'non est inventus.'"

If the case be as it is represented in all the counts we have seen, the conduct of Commo ore Mayo in the transaction is mean and in-uman, and he is the last man who should be ected to uphold the honor of the American flag. If there be another side to the case, he or his friends, in justice to his character, and to the navy, in which he occupies so high a place, should present it without delay.

PENNSYLVANIA, NOT YET A SLAVE STATE .-The following extract of a letter from a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, expresses a decided opinion as to the probability of carrying the slave bill lately roduced in the Legislature:

ntroduced in the Legislature:

"There is a bill reported in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Fulton, from Armstrong county, giving the slaveholders the right to pass through Pennsylvania with their slaves, and to retain them while visiting in our State for the space of six months at a time. When the business shall come up, Mr. Fulton and his bill will be handled roughly in the House, and will be voted down by a large majority."

Charter election for this young city ear resterday. Two days previous, the followed was issued:

call was issued:

"To the friends of freedom, and all those who are opposed to Hunkerism, in every form it wears, whether by buying up the presses of the North, or by extending slavery, and who are

Reader, if you have not such a bu ganization in your town, see to it at once; with-but it, your papers will perish for want of sub-cribers, and your nominations will not be elected for want of a systematic understanding

with men of the same mind.

Niagara county must and will be redeemed.

Yours, truly,

Lockport, New York, March 3, 1853.

"THEY SHALL THIRST NO MORE."

BY MARY IRVING. I thirst." the boy cries, to the fountain stooping.
Whose cool drops plash upon his bended brow; I thirst!" the spirit of the girl is sighing-Thirst for a fountain born of smiles and toars! I thirst!" the enthusiast's fevered soul is cryin Heaven! for a name to oversweep life's years!"
I thirst!" the heart throbs that is near its breaking For one sweet drop of sympathy." "I thirst Guilt calls, in agony—"Earth has no siaking, Oh God, for lips that Heaven holds accursed!" Look onward! God hath set a rainbow o'er The cloud that veils Life from Eternal Light! Where grief and tears forever bid "Good Night His hand hath written, " They shall thirst me Oh, friend that fainted in the noontide! first In Heaven thy fevered heart forgets "to thirst

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

My COUNTRYMEN: It is a relief to feel that

My Countrymen: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unreasonable requirements, you will not be un-mindful of the great changes which have oc-curred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the adminis-tration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion, on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-four years ago, the Father of his Country made "the" then "recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States" or a first state of the constitution of the United States "or a first state of the Constitution of the United States" or a first state of the Constitution of the United States "or a first state of the Constitution of the United States" or a first state of the Constitution of the United States "or a first state of the Constitution of the United States" or a first state of the Constitution of the United States "or a first state of the Constitution of the United States" or a first state of the Constitution of the United States "or a first state of the Constitution of the United States "or a first state of the Constitution of the United States" or a first state of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States "or a first state of the Constitution of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation con-sequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident conscious-ness of viscor equal to the great mission enness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from the clear view of the sources of power, in a Government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, al-though comparatively weak, the new-born napopulation and apparent resources, it was up-held by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnance of the Revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted lusive speculations, but with a firm and fear-less step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks which had hitherto discussioned the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers which have threatened from abroad, and in-ternal agitation which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illumi-nated by the dawning lights of the Revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the

ance. In this our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acta, the language of sympathy, encouragement, and hope, to those who carnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerfal for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which, at the outset disturb. humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to

wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which, at the outset disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly three-fold their ariginal number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great coaps, and yet this become nearly three-fold their original num-ber, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmo-nious action of the States and the Federal Govrnment in their respective compheres, but has afforded an addition

spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest bovious national interest and security, and in a nanner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing nour history or position to invite aggression, we have everything to becken us to the oulti-nation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conpacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my Administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent

abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited your future is bound. ess. Its obligations throng the unexplopathway of advancement, and will be limit

pathway of advancement, and will be limitlees as duration. Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations.
We can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength, end pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. O benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and ani-eties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. Whilst these are confined to the na-tions which gave them existence, and within their legitimate inviscilation they constitute. tions which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require proper see.

under all circumstances require, prompt reci-procity. The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that enrign, without wealth to purchase for him preferanent, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed, even in the presence of prin-ces, with a proud consciousness that he is him-self one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home, that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyranni not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And, in this connection, it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign Power beyond present jurisdiction as oreign Power beyond present jurisdiction.

utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the Government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous, but unnecessary. They als illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an emi nent degree, by the institution which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military rooms. military power, the sure bulwark of your de fence—a national militia—may be readil formed into a well-disciplined and efficient or formed into a well-disciplined and emereus or-ganization. And the skill and self-devotion of the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the every sea, will still float in undiminished honor But these, like many other subjects, will b profound respect, and with trustful confidence, that they will accord to me the aid and sup-post which I shall so much need and which their experience and wisdom will readily sug-

you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonabe expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappoint ment, and that my efforts, in a very important particular, must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good cities to be performed. ence to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws, and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a Republic should never recognize.

To assonable man of any namy will expect the Administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfil the difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, cheered by their steady and increasing radi which does not contemplate an efficient dis-charge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandisement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my heads diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their jublic servants, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence, and peculation, will be vain. With them, they will be deemed unnecessary. But these are not the only points to which

fraud, negligence, and peculation, will be vain. With them, they will be deemed unnecessary. But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as our, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents in every department to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the General Government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations here, in my opinion, are the consideration which should form the true basis of future out which should form the true basis of future occord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity if the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with this institutions of the States, or interfere with this

institutions of the States, or interfere with the right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing hriefly my views upon an important subject, which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most errors desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are—showering upon a blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes freeted to a far-off future. The sentiments now announce were not unknown before the rected to a far-off future. The sentiment now announce were not unknown before expression of the voice which called me in My own position upon this subject was claimed and unequivocal, upon the record of my wo and my acts, and it is only recurred to at time because silence might, perhaps, be missived. With the Union my best and descently hopes are entwined. Without it, was a mid-individually or collectively? We have upon the missive we, individually or collectively? We have no my best and the missive miss cement of our race, in reli int, in the arts, and in all

a not utter darkness, the lustre of the who be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so; but it never has been and nover can be traversed. for good, in a such a special law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this Confederacy, is recognised by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with tational right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of so-ciety, but cheerfully, and according to the de-cisions of the tribunal to which their exposition cisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional or ambitious or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity. But let not the foundations of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humbled, acknowledged dependence upon God and His overruling Providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever reunite its broken fabrics. Standing, as I do, almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings enable their children to preserve the blessings

nda-

ence any n, as

ished

large e not

l say

emi-made

e and

d de-

army, which,

eadily

nt or-

t the

ls over

of the

k with

affairs,

omy in stly to etation

one of opoint-ortant og fail-

e light se ob-prerog-

f good

its re-

be un-

tify, no

motive

osition.

of my

be die-

r there

etrin-

as ours, u have

en the of the obliga-

by the

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS - SECOND SESSION BENATE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1. Mr. Rnsk, by consent, reported the Post Route bill, with numerous amendments, which

were agreed to.

Among the amendments was one, making all railroads and parts of railroads post routes; also, making the salary of the Assistant Postmasters General \$3,000 a year each, and providing for their future appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and punishing the counterfeiting of stamped envelopes.

The bill was then passed.

The bill was then passed,
The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill
was resumed. Several amendments were proposed and adopted. One appropriating \$29,000
for refitting and refurnishing the President's ion of claims against the United States.

Mr. Bradbury supported this proposition.

Mr. Pettit called for the reading of the two

The amendment of Mr. Mason to repeal all The amendment of Mr. Mason to repeal all duties on railroad iron, was taken up.

Messrs. Butler, Shields, Hunter, Toucey, Borland, Mangum, and Bright, though in favor of the amendment, were unwilling to legislate upon the subject of the tariff by means of the Appropriation bill; and, after further debate, the amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 36.

An amendment explaining an act of last session, so as to allow Mr. Ritchie \$5,000 for certain printing, was adonted.

and, so as to anow Mr. Attone \$5,000 for certain printing, was adopted.

Mr. Fish presented an amendment, to establish an office for the refinement, melting, parting, and assaying of gold and silver hullion and foreign coins, and for easting the same into bars, ingots, or discs, with the name officers, &c., which was adopted—vens 38, discs, with the nassary | Clerk of the House to pay (out of the contin-

officers, &c., which as adopted—yeas 38, mays 11.

Mr. James offered an amendment, to pay Clark Mills \$20,000 for constructing the statue of Jackson, and to make it the property of the United States. Adopted.

An amendment, allowing the President to purchase, for \$30,000, Hiram Powers's statue of America, was debated and rejected.

An amendment, adding \$14,700 to the former appropriation for paving Pennsylvania avenue from 17th street to Georgetown, was adopted.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the bill, by adding thereto his proposition, granting reciprocal fishing rights to British and American fishermen in the waters of both Governments. He urged the necessity of some arrangement of this subject; for, if nothing was done now, a collision this summer would certainly take place.

Mr. Mallory record to amend by adding the property of the House to pay (out of the conting gent fund) to the employées in and about the Capitol, the usual extra compensation, embracing the description of persons only who received it at the last session of Congress.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted—yeas 107, nays 57.

The House resolved itself into a Committee os the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Army bill.

The amendment immediately before the committee was the following:

"For the defence of San Francisco, California, five hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. Bayly concluded his remarks from yesterday, in advocacy of fortifications.

Mr. Letcher, after expressing his dissent from the method pursued by the Senate of incorporating such amendments into the bill, moved to strike out the clause relating to fortifications.

place.
Mr. Mallory moved to amend, by adding thereto a proviso, that nothing in this act should be construed as allowing the citizens of any for-eign Power to fish in the waters of any State this Union. He entered into an argument,

of this Union. He entered into an argument, showing that the States had never surrendered their jurisdiction for a marine league from the shore of said States. He referred to the fact that the emancipated blacks of the Bahamas, who were most expert fishermen, would, under this act, enter the ports, waters, and harbors, of those States whose laws and people regarded such a class of people the most dangerous to their peace and prosperity.

Mr. Davis said, if the States had this right, the bill would not interfere with them. The United States granted nothing by it but what it had. The bill only granted this privilege to the citizens of the five northern British Provinces.

yeas 27, nays 18.

Mr. Davis's amendment as amended was

Mr. Davis's amendment as amended was then rejected.

Mr. Mason moved to amend the bill by adding thereto sections directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the creditors of Texas, in proportion to their claims, a pro rata portion of the five millions retained in the Treasury, upon their filing releases for the same.

To which Mr. Pearce moved, as a substitute, sections directing the issuing of eight and one-third millions of three per cent stock, payable in thirty years, to be issued and paid to the creditors of Texas holding the bonds of that State, for which the duties on imports were pledged—they to file releases of all claims against the United States.

Mr. Mason moved to amend the bill by adding the most favorable proposals, and give the most favorable proposals, and give the most satisfactory assurance and security for defending and protecting the emigrant routes, and improving and keeping in good, condition the roads through the Territories of the United States, from the western border of the States in the Mississippi valley to the castern border of Callifornia, and to the Pacific ocean in the Territory of Oregon, on the following terms, &c., &c. Mr. Fitch offered an amendment, which was adopted amid much laughter, providing that whenever we may be involved in war, the fighting shall be giving out by contract.

The Senate's section was then disagreed to. The amendments are amendment providing for a division of the money among Morton, Jackson, and Wells, according to the relative merits of these gentlemen, to be decided by one of the Circuit Courts of the United States.

The Senate proceeded to consider the House resolution providing for printing the Census returns; which was amended in several particular.

The question was stated to enter into contracts with such person or persons as shall make the most favorable proposals, and give the most

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Several amendments were disposed of, and the bill was at length passed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the House resolution providing for printing the Census returns; which was amended in several particulars.

MEDIESDAY, MARCH 2.

Wednesday, March 2.

Three several committees were appointed confer with similar committees of the Sen in relation to disagracing amendments of two Houses to certain bills.

The report was then concurred in.

The Senate adjourned—yeas 31, nays 20.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUERDAY, MARCH 1-

half of acres of land.

Rejected—yeas 21, nays 27.

Mr. Houston moved to postpone the bill, in order that he might have an opportunity of expressing his views on the resolution affirming the Monroe doctrine.

The motion was rejected—ayes 15, noes 18.

Mr. Gwin moved to amend the bill, by adding thereto provisions authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for a semi-monthly mail, in steamers of two thousand tons each, between San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands, to Shanghai, China, at \$600,000 per annum.

Fort Jefferson, at Garden Keys, or Torsugas Island, \$100,000; Fort Taylor, Key West, \$75,000; Fort Pulaski, Georgia, including barracks and quarters, \$20,000; Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, \$110,000; Fort Carroll, Sollers's Point, Baltimore har-

of the Navy to complete the contract for a basin and railway in connection with the said onsideration of the amendments.

Mr. Smith said he had prepared a speech on the delay of business, and asked leave to pubdry-dock.

Mr. Hunter, from the committee of conference on the Deficiency bill, made a report on the disagreeing votes. The only amendment which the Senate receded from, of any public importance, was the one giving California \$300,000 out of duties collected there during

fish it.

The Chairman replied, it was not in the pow The Chairman replied, it was not in the power of the Committee to give any such leave.

Mr. Smith then seized the privilege, under the five minutes' rule to lay down his main propositions. First, he intended to prove that the great delay of business is chargeable to the members of Congress; secondly, that the House has adjourned over enough days to constitute a short session of Congress, having adjourned over forty-nine days last session, and twelve or fifteen days during the present session; thirdly, he expected to show that sixty-five members are regularly absent from the House; and he expected to show that when members are present they are not in the habit of attending to business. These are the three causes to which he attributed the delay of the public husiness of the House; and he should attempt to point to a desideratum—a proposition that, whenever \$300,000 out of duties collected there during the war.

Mr. Weller asked for a separate vote on concurring with that part of the report.

The Chair decided the report would have to be adopted or rejected as a whole.

The report was then concurred in.

The question recurred on the amendment to the Navy bill, and was rejected—yeas 23, nays Mr. Mallory, at 8 o'clock, moved to amend the bill, by adding thereto the bill for a reor-ganization of the navy, passed some time since by the Senate. He urged the necessity for passing that bill passing that bill. of the House; and he should attempt to point Mr. Hale moved an amendment of several to a desideratum—a proposition that, whenever

any member shall vote to adjourn over.

In the navy of the I sents himself he shall not receive his per diem. He expected to show that sixty five members are receiving pay without working for it. This was the general tenor of his speech, which he asked leave to print; but, whether the House granted leave or not he would publish it, and make it a good ruthis document. [Laughter]

The first amendment being read—

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, remarked he could not understand what he was called to vote upon. If they should adopt the eighty-five amendments in this way, it would be a scandal to the country. They ought at least to know what they were to vote upon. The amendments should have been printed.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, trusted there would not be a committee of conference. Let the House dispose of the bill, or let it be lost.

Mr. Toombs remarked that they could know nothing whatever of the propositions upon this between the same of the propositions upon the same of the propositions upon the same of the same of the propositions upon the same of the same of the same of the propositions upon the same of ence on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was partly read. Amongst the amendments from which the Senate receded were several relating to California, the one providing for an emigaant route to California and Gregon, and the one relating to the amosthetic ather.

Mr. Briggs ma-

Mr. Toombs remarked that they could know nothing whatever of the propositions upon which they were called to vote. If he could not consider things intelligently, he would not act—he would have no right to act.

Mr. Phelps called attention to the fact that preceding Congresses, towards the close of a session, acted upon amendments which had not been printed.

The amendment appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President, in obtaining a supply of pure water for Washington city, to be taken from such point and introduced in such manner as he may direct, was agreed to—yeas 67, nays 55.

such manner as he may direct, was agreed to—yeas 67, nays 55.

The amendment providing for an Assistant Secretary of State, at an annual salary of three thousand dollars per annum, was agreed to.

The amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment of an assay office in the city of N. York was concurred in—ayes 66, noes 63.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved an amendment, to suspend, for two years, the imposition of duty on railroad iron.

After debate, it was rejected—yeas 68, nays 78.

floations.

Mr. Dean briefly opposed the amendment, and argued that fortifications are needed for the protection of our commercial cities. California and Oregon have a right to ask for profornia and Oregon have a right to ask for protection.

Mr. Marshall spoke of the importance of fortifying the Pacific coast.

Mr. Toombs opposed all the Senate's amendments, viewing them as the most extraordinary, unusual, and important schemes ever presented to the American Congress. There was not time to consider them; and therefore he hoped they would all be stricken out.

The House then non-concurred in the amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the defence of San Francisco—yeas 66, nays 71.

The remaining appropriations, for fortifications in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware Maine, and Massachusetts, were likewise severally voted down.

After further proceedings, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendment:

That the President of the United States is authorized to enter into contracts with such 78.
Mr. Cobb moved an amendment, extending the time for payment of duties on railroad iron for four years.

The Chairman ruled it out of order, and it

Mr. Bayly offered an amendment, similar to that before offered by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas; and after debate, it was rejected—yeas 59, nays 85.

There was much confusion throughout the

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 75, nays 65—authorizing the appointment of officers and workmen for the assay office in New York, and the renting of a building and procuring machinery.

The Committee next proceeded to the consideration of the following amendment:

"That there be placed at the disposal of the President of the United States the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to enable him to compensate Clark Mills for the execution of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson.

A provise was adopted, that no part of the \$20,000 hereby appropriated shall be paid to the original subscribers to the said statue.

This subject was passed over, to take up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Dunham, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Deficiency bill, made a report.

The House had stricken out the provision of the Senate for the establishment of an assay office instead of a branch mint in San Francisco, and the Senate insisting upon it, the Committee agreed that the House should recede.

The report of the committee of conference was non-concurred in—yeas 48, nays 91.

Mr. Toombs moved that the House appoint another committee of conference on the bill. He did not wish to detain the House, but all this terror of an extra session was legitimate. He would give millions for proper legislation, but not a cent for jobs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Phelps, from the committee of conference of the conference of the committee of conference of conference was non-concurred in—yeas 48, nays 91.

All the amendments having been acted upon, the Committee rose, and the House concurred in its action.

The Question being on concurring in the action of the Committee—

The Committee rose, and the House concurred white, 7s. 2d. a 7s. 6d. Yellow corn, 31s. a 32s.; white, 36s.

Provisions.—Cheese was unchanged. Inferior beef had declined 2s.—sales mess beef at 97s.

on of the Committee—
Mr. Houston moved the previous que
which was seconded. Mr. H. then suggested that the House take single vote on concurring in the report of the committee, for the purpose of facilitating busi

ness. Cries of "agreed," "agreed," and "no,"

The question was then taken on the action of the Committee upon each of the amendments separately, and it was generally concurred in.

Among the amendments of the Senate which were disagreed to by the House, was the amendment appropriating \$150,000 towards introducing water into this city, which was lost—

ser General to contract for a sent-monthly must a stream reason to contract for a must be sent with the Sand Year and a stream service of the Sand Year and Year and

gard to the Deficiency bill, after considerable debate, a second committee was appointed.

A provision was added to the Naval Appro-

priation bill, for the completion of the basin and railway in connection with the dry dock in California. A proposition to amend the bill by providing for the exploration of Africa, in the neighborhood of Liberia, was lost—yeas 20, nays 21.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Civil and Diplomatic bill, which had just been received from the House with several of the Senate's amendments disagreed to. Several propositions to increase the navy

An amendment providing for the onstruction of a navy yard at New

The Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill made a report, which was promptly

The Post Route bill gave rise to some disagreement between the two Houses, which was at last settled by the report of a Committee of

Conference, which was concurred in. The Naval Appropriation bill being resumed

amendments, for the purchase of Winder's building, and for the abolition of the spirit ration in the navy, were voted down, and the bill was finally passed.

The Light-House bill was taken up, amend

ed, and passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment appropriating \$200,000 for the removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida was adopted; also, an amendment directing all payments of moneys to be made directly to the Indians themselves. Many other amendmen were rejected, and the bill was passed.

The Senate receded from all its amendmen

on the Post Office Appropriation bill, to which the House had disagreed, and the bill was

passed.

The Ocean Mail Appropriation bill was taken up, and after several ineffectual attempts at amendment, was passed. The bill granting land to the several State

for the indigent insane, was taken up.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, moved to amend it by adding thereto the Homestead bill. Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, denounced the

principle of the Homestead bill. Mr. Brodhead opposed it, and moved amend by adding a section giving to all those

engaged in the war of 1812, 160 acres of land This amendment was adopted, and then Mr. Adams moved to amend by adding a gradua-

tion clause.

Mr. Chase hoped that every proposition amend the Homestead bill would be voted down,

and desired the friends of this bill and of the bill for the Indigent Insane, to permit the question to be taken upon them separately.

Mr. Walker made a speech, generally denunciatory against all who did not exactly agree in his policy.

The debate was continued, being interrupt

ed only by reports of Committees of Conference, till 4 o'clock in the morning, when the subject was laid upon the table.

A message being received from the House

that the report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic bill was there disagreed to, and asking a new committee, a warm debate sprung up, but at last the Senate waived the point of dignity, and the same Committee

was re-appointed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was returned from the House, with the Senate amendments disagreed to; a Committee of Conference was appointed.

The Nebraska bill, on motion of Mr. Douglas

was taken up.
Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, supported it, and Mesara, Bell and Houston opposed it.

Meantime, the reports of the Committee of

Conference on the various appropriation bills were made, and considered. were made, and considered.

Several private bills were also passed.

The Nebraska bill was laid upon the table:

and at 12 o'clock the President pro tem. ancounced an adjournment sine die. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES -THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

The Post Office Appropriation bill, with mendments from the Senate, was taken up in committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The provision for \$20,000 for an ice-boat on the Potomac, was non-concurred in; also, the provision for carrying the mail from San Francisco to Shanghai, China, monthly.

in its action.

The amendments of the Senate to the Post Route bill were concurred in.

The bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Catoctin Railroad was passed.

Mr. Colcock moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to move to take up Senate bill authorizing the adjustment and payment of the claims of William Hazard Wigg, deceased, for losses sustained by him during the way of the

osses sustained by him during the war of the Revolution; which motion was agreed to-yeas 122, nays 46.
The House then proceeded to consider the

id bill; when it was read three times, and Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the bill providing for the printing of the returns of the Seventh Census.

eturned from the Senate with amendments; with the recommendation that the House con-cur in said amendments.

The recommendation was adopted.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill was concurred in.

on the Railroad bill.

Several private bills were passed.

The Light-house bill and the Navy Appropriation bill, with their several amendments,

A Committee of Conference was appointed

vere committed. The House resolved itself into Committee of he Whole on the state of the Union, but soon found itself without a quorum. There was a call of the House, and the usual proceedings were commenced, but were soon suspended. A report from the Committee of Conference on the Post Route bill was here submitted and oncurred in.

Reports from several Committees of Conference followed. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic bill recommended to the House to recede from its amendments, striking out appropriations for water to the city of Washington, for the construction of a bridge at the Little Falls, and for the increase of the salaries of the Cabinet officers from \$6,000 to \$8,000. A warm debate sprung up, the report was non-concurred in, and the House asked a new Committee of Con-

The Navy bill, after debate, was passed The amendments of the Senate to the Ocean Mail Appropriation bill were agreed to; also, those to the Light-house bill; some of its amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were agreed to, some, not. A Committee of Conference was appointed.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreements between the Senate and House in relation to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, reported that it could not agree. The House then suspended the rules, and proceeded to consider these disagreements, and finally agreed to the eport of the Joint Committee of Conference. The Committee of Conference on the amend-

ments to the Navy Appropriation bill being unable to agree, a new committee was ap-Various private bills were passed in the inervals of the reports of committees. The Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill being unable to agree, the

House proceeded to consider the amendments, agreeing to those from which the Senate refused to recede. The eport of the Committee of Conference

on the Navy Appropriation bill was concurred A few unimportant bills were now passed; various ineffectual attempts were made to diso'clock, Friday, having arrived, the Speaker adjourned the House sine die.

# SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

At five minutes past 12 o'clock, M., the Secretary of the Senate called the Senate to order.

Mr. Badger submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous con-

At five minutes past 12 o'clock, M., the Secretary of the Senate called the Senate to order. Mr. Badger submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the oath prescribed by the Constitution be administered to new members of the Senate by the Hon. Lewis Cass, the oldest member of the Senate.

The credentials of the following Senators having been heretofore read, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Hon. Lewis Cass, and they took their seats in the Senate:

Charles G. Atherton, N. H.; Judah P. Benjamin, La.; John M. Clayton, Del.; Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.; Josiah I. Evans, S. C.; Edward Everett, Mass.; Sam Houston, Texas; Robert M. T. Hunter, Va.; George W. Jones, Iowa; William K. Sebastian, Ark.; Charles E. Stuart, Michigan; John B. Thompson, Ky.; John R. Thompson, N. J.; Robert Toombs, Ga.; Wm. Wright, N. J.

Mr. Shields submitted the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous constitution of the South.—Cincinnati Gazette. It is a book of great interest, written in a candid, truthful spirit. The arrangement of the plot and incidents is skilful, and thee work abounds in passages of great pathos and of thrilling interest.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

A good book, commendable in spirit and creditable in execution. It will make its way in public favor, and win for its accomplished author the commendation of all dispassionate readers.—Daily Times.

Written in a most admirable tone, and with manifest sincerity.—Troy Whig.

The tone of the book is conciliatory, and its spirit truly feminine.—New Bedford Mercury.

Miss McIntosh will certainly find a host of very earnest admirers of "The Lofty and the Lowly."—Tribune.

Her sketches of character and incident show that he is perfectly familiar with the ground upon which hat treads.—Journal.

The characters are depicted with force and clearness.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The most eager novel reader writer in each of the individual spirit and creditable in exceution. It will make i Charles G. Atherton, N. H.; Judah P. Ben-jamin, La.; John M. Clayton, Del.; Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.; Josiah I. Evans, S. C.; Edward Everett, Mass.; Sam Houston, Texas; Robert M. T. Hunter, Va.; George W. Jones, Iowa; William K. Sebastian, Ark.; Charles E. Stuart, Michigan; John B. Thompson, Ky.; John R. Thompson, N. J.; Robert Toombs, Ga.; Wm. Wright, N. J. Mr. Shields submitted the following resolu-tion: which was considered by unanimous con-

tion; which was considered by unanimous con-sent, and agreed to: Resolved, That the Hon. David R. Atchison

Resolved, That the Hon. David R. Atchison continue President pro tempore of the Senate.

Mr. Atchison then took the chair.

The arrangements having been completed for the performance of the inauguration ceremony, the ex-President of the United States, together with the President elect, entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Senate, and from thence they repaired to the platform which had been erected for the occasion on the eastern portico of the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered to the President elect by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, the heads of Departments, the Diplomatic Corps, &c., &c., and an address was delivered by him to the assembled multitudes, after which the members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

Mr. Rusk moved that the daily hour of the meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock; which was agreed to.

agreed to.

Mr. Weller moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet on Monday next; which

was agreed to.
On motion by Mr. Pettit,
The Senate then adjourned.

The Commercial Advertiser of Erie, Pennsyl. The Commercial Advertiser of Erie, Pennsylvania, formerly Whig, will be out in a few days in a new dress, and with a new name, (The Crescent,) and be a Free Soil paper. Mr. A. H. Caughey, the editor, is a talented man, and will make a good paper; Free Soil principles are gaining ground here very fast.

A Subscriber.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. HALIFAX, March 3.—The steamer Cambria

Halifax, March 3.—The steamer Cambria arrived at 11 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates of February 19th.

A discussion in Parliament on Friday night, relative to relations with France, elicited strong assurances from Government as to the peaceful aspect of affairs.

Much speculation exists in Paris regarding a private interview which had taken place between the Emperor and the Russian ambassador.

Von Selnzed, the Japanese traveller, had

Von Selnzed, the Japanese traveller, had been summoned to confer with the Czar of Russia respecting the expedition which he is about to send to Japan. Whether the object is hostile or peaceful, is not known.

It is confidently stated, from Berlin, that Turkey will accept the mediation of Austria in regard to the Montenegrine difficulty. The Vienna Lloyd of February 12th says that Prince Daniel has accepted the conditions offered by Turkey, and that hostilities had ceased.

The Turkish commission in Bosnia had issued a firman, granting the same privileges to Christians as to Turks; but the Greek journals report the massacre of Christians at Salonica.

The people of Charlestown, Mass., are apprehensive of another affair like that of the destruction of Ursuline Convent some twenty years since. An Irish girl, educated a Catholic, was recently converted to Protestanism, and soon after suddenly disappeared. Some weeks have since passed, and the efforts of her Protestant friends, among them a wealthy and respectable merchant, her guardian, to find her, have proved unavailing.

Last evening a public meeting was to have been held on the matter; and such was the excitement on both sides, the Catholic and Protestant, that the military was ordered to be in readiness, a hundred special constables appointed and other measures taken to insure the public tranquillity. In the evening, some 5,000 rioters assembled near the Catholic church, and, as all attempts by the Mayor and Bishop Fitzpatrick to disporse them failed, the Riot Act was read, and finally the military, with loaded muskets, of led up, who put the rioters to flight, happily without bloodshed.

New York Tribune.

### New York Tribune. BALTIMORE MARKET. CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.

4	[지원: [1] [1] [2] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4		ACCOUNT TO A
ı	(On the hoof - \$2.75	8	\$3.75
ì	Beef cattle, Net 5.50	8	7.25
ı	Gross average 3.25		0.00
ı	Beef, Mess, per bbl 14.00	8	15.50
1	Butter, per lb 0.14		0.17
1	Cheese, per lb 0.09	a	0.10
i	Clover seed, per bushel - 6.25	8	6.50
1	Corn meal, per bbl 3.25		0.00
ı	Corn, white, per bushel - 0.54	8	
1	Corn, yellow, per bushel - 0.57	8	0.59
ľ	Corn, mixed, per bushel - 0.00	8	0.00
	Flour, Howard Street, 5.00		0.00
j	Hams, per lb 0.10	8	0.12
H	Shoulders, per lb		0.08
	Sides, per lb 0.083	8	
	Hogs, live 7.50	8	WITH THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
	Lard, in bbls., per lb 0.10	8	0.00
	Lard, in kegs, per lb 0.11	8	0.00
1	Oats, per bushel 0.38	8	0.40
	Pork, Mess, per bbl 17.00	8	17.50
	Pork, Prime, per bbl 15.50	8	0.00
	Rye, per bushel 0.73	8	0.78
	Rye flour 4.1216		ALMERICAN STREET
	Wheat, red, per bushel - 1.08	8	34
	Wheat, white, per bushel - 1.14	100	1.18
	Wool, washed, per lh 0.40	8	
	Wool, unwashed, per lb 0.29	8	0.31
	The second secon	-	

# ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES-1863.

The Worcester City Anti-Slavery Society have arranged the following course of lectures, to take place on Friday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; February 1, Horace Greeley, of New York; Feb. 11. Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford; Feb. 18, Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, New York; Feb. 25, Miss Sallie Holley; March 4, Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston: March 11, Rev. E. E. Hale, of Worcester; March 18, W. L. Garrison, of Boston; March 25, Horace Mann, of West Newton; April 1, Rev. S. B. Swaim, of Worcester; April 8, Rev. Honry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, New York; Rev. Elam Sm. alley, D. D., Rev. J. S. White, and Rev. Z. Manage, of Wor-

single tickets 10 can. Packages of 10 tickets, (to be used at any secture,) 50 cents. For sale at Keith T. W. HIGGINSON, President.

O. K. EARLE, Secretary. THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

Now READY, the eighth thousand of The Lofty and the Louly; or, Good in All, and None All Good. By Maria J. McIntosh, author of "Two Lives," "Charms and Counter Charms," "Evenings at Donaldson Manor," &c. Two neat volumes 12mo. Paper \$1, cloth \$1.50.

An eighth edition having been called for so soon per \$1, cloth \$1.50.

An eighth edition having been called for so soon after its publication sufficiently attests its great moraits. Any one remitting to the publishers the price of the Book, can have it mailed to his address, free of

A few Criticisms of the Press.

As to its literary merits, we can honestly commend it as a charming story; and for its moral influence, we think the admirers of Uncle Tom's Cabin will not find their dislike of slavery greatly lessened by its perusal, while they may be persuaded to cherish a kindlier feeling toward those whose lot is east amid the institutions of the South — Ciacinnati Gazette.

ness.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The most eager novel reader will find himself satisfied with the novelty of incidents with which this book is filled.—Charleston Gazette.

Written with a great refinement of feeling—Read-

ing Gazette.

The book throughout exhibits great dramatic The book throughout exhibits great dramatic power, fine knowledge of character, and unusual command of language.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

It places Miss McIntosh in the front rank of American novelists.—Utica Gazette.

We cordially recommend this noble romance.—On-

We cordially recommend this noble romance.—Ontario Repository.

Daddy Cato is a fine character, and the work is one of rare interest.—The Democrat.

One of the ablest and most absorbing tales we have ever read.—Observer.

We commend this story to our readers, at one of admirable spirit and tendency.—Evening Mirror.

Written in a most commendable spirit, and in a style equally remarkable for simple correctness and carnest candor.—Springfield Daily Whig.

The book is full of incident, the characters are all well drawn, and the interest well kept up.—Boston Atlas.

Well drawn, and the interest well kept up—boston Atlas.

The general reader—our fair patrons especially—may be assured of finding a most agreeable treat in those volumes. The scenes, characters, and incidents, are all purely American, and of quite a domest tic character.—American Courier.

Published by D. APPLETON & CO.,
March 10—2t No. 200 Broadway, New York.

March 10—24 No. 200 Broadway, New York.

BY LETTERS PATENT—SECURED 1849.

DULVERMACHER'S Patent Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains, constructed to be worn under the garments, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock, the instantaneously acute nervous pains, such as head, oar, and tooth ache, rheumatic pains, tie doloreux &c., and by their mild but continuous and perceptible action on the body, diseases of years' standing—such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c.—disappear as if by a miracle. They have been applied with the greatest success in all those dreadful diseases in children commonly called convulsions, as also in cases of teething under difficulties, and disorders of the bowels. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decompose water, defiect the magnetic needle—in short, show all the phenomena of a powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two ounces, can be folded up in a pocket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will last a man his lifetime, for himself, family, and his friends, &c., against that number of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$5; batteries, \$10 to \$22.50.

Incredible as may seem the above facts, any person can easily convince himself beforehand, at the dopo, of their truth. The importance of the invention has been acknowledged in America by the Academy of Medicine of New York, and the Chaine have been applied with great success in the Medical Colleges, the City, Bellovae, and Ward's Island Hospi-BY LETTERS PATENT-SECURED 1849.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOVEREIGN BULE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Written in Charleston, S. C., by F. C. Adams. Written in Charleston, S. C., by F. C. Adams.

THIS work will form a beautiful 12mo volume of over 300 pages, small pics. Price—in paper, 50 cents; muslin, 75 cents. The usual discount to the Trade. Orders solicited. Copies sent by mail, prepaid, any distance under 3,000 miles, for 61 cents.

The above work is a delineation of the scenes and incidents connected with the imprisonment, in 1862, of Manuel Persira, steward of the British brig Janson, in the jail of Charleston, S. C.

Any newspaper inserting the above advertisement, and sending a copy containing it to Buell & Blanchard, Washington, D. C., will have a copy of the work sent it, postage paid.

FANNY PERN'S NEW BOOK IN PRESS, and will be speedily published, Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio. In 'me elegant 12me volume, illustrated. Price \$1.25. All orders should be addressed to the Publishers, DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, N. Y., or DERBY, ORTON, & MULLIGAN, March 10—3t Buffslo.

HONEY BEE FEED.

A NY person who will send their address, and one dollar, post paid, to E. JORDAN, of Newburg, Vermont, shall have sent him by mail, post paid, in consideration therefor, a printed paper informing him, let, how to prepare four qualities of Feed for Bees, costing from two and a half to five and a half cents per pound here, from which good honey is procured; 2d, giving information how to use the Feed successfully with any ordinary hives, and how to prevent robbing while in the process of feeding.

Any person who has one swarm that will starve this winter if not fed, will more than save their dollar if they will procure and use the article.

Knowing that multitudes are auxious to obtain the above information, and that it is more than an equivalent for the dollar asked, no applicacy is needed for this notice.

B. JORDAN,
Newburg, Vermont.

EDUCATION OF IMBECILES. . JAMES B. RICHARDS has located his School for the education of children of slow mental develop-

Germantown, near Philadelphia. Germantown, near Philadelphia.

Those who have become conversant with Mr. Richards's mode of treating this class of unfortunate children will testify that very much has been done in raising those under his care from a condition of imbecility and stolid idicey to one of comparative intelligence and reason—a thing which, but a few years ago, was thought boyond the reach of human effort. In Europe Mr. R. became familiar with similar institutions, which have been the means, by a course of early training, of rescuing many from a state of hopeless idicey. Since then, he has had an experience of more than four years in teaching this class of our unfortunates.

ence of more than four years in teaching this class of our unfortunates.

Please address at Dillwyn Parish's Drug Store, southwest corner of Eighth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, he has the pleasure of referring to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Albert Barnes, Hon. Judge Hare, Hon. Judge Stroud, Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., Prof. George B. Wood, M. D., Prof. Franklin Bacho, M. D., Prof. Samuel Jackson, M. D., Prof. Thomas D. Mutter, M. D., Alfred L. Elwin, M. D.

In Washington, he will refer to his friends, Gen. James Hamilton, Hon. Horace Mann, Miss Dorothea L. Dix.

March 16—6t

JUST PUBLISHED,

By the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their rooms, No. 48

Beekman street, New York,

"THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, in theory and practice: its "astinctive foatures shown by its Statutes, Judio'al Decisions, and Illustrative Facta"

By Will' Am Goodell, author of the "Democracy of Caristianity," "Slavery and Anti-Slavery," &c. New York American and Foreign Anti-Slavery," &c. New York American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 48 Beekman street. The work contains 430 pages 12mo, neatly bound in cloth, and will be sold for each at 75 cents single copy, \$5 per dosen, and \$45 per hundred. Also, in paper covers, at a deduction of 10 cents per copy from the above prices.

Orders may be forwarded to Lewis Tappan, 48 Beekman street, New York.

New York, February, 1853.

Extract of a Letter from Hyn. William Jay to the

Extract of a Letter from Hon. William Jay to the "Your analysis of the slave laws is very able, and your exhibition of their practical application by the Southern courts evinces great and careful research. Your book is as impregnable against the charge of exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that, it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true."

CONTENTS. PART I .- The Relation of Master and Sl

PART I.—The Relation of Master and Slave.
CHAP. 1. Slave Ownership.
2. Slave Traffic.
3. Scizure of Slave Property for Debt.
4. Inheritance of Slave Property.
5. Uses of Slave Property.
6. Slaves can Possess Nothing.
7. Slaves cannot Marry.
8. Slaves cannot Marry.
9. Unlimited Power of Slaveholders.
10. Labor of Slaves.
11. Food, Clothing, and Dwellings of Slaves.
12. Coerced Labor without Wages.
13. Punishments of slaves by the Owner and Hirer.
14. Of Laws concerning the Murdor and Killing of Slaves.

14. Of Laws concerning the Murdor and Killing of Slaves.

15. Of the Delegated Power of Overseers.

16. Of the Protection of Slave Property from Damage by Assaults from other Persons than their Owners.

17. Facts Illustrating the Kind and Degree of Protection Extended to Slaves.

18. Fugitives from Slavery.

19. The Slave cannot Sue his Master.

20. No Power of Self-Redemption or Change of Masters.

20. No Power of Seir-Redemption or Change of Masters.

21. The Relation Hereditary and Perpetual.

22. Rights to Education—Religious Liberty— Rights of Conscience.

23. Origin of the Relation and its Subjects.

23. Origin of the Relation and its Subjects.

PART II.—Relation of the Slave to Society and to Civil Government.

CHAP. 1. Of the Ground and Nature of the Slave's Civil Condition.

2. No Access to the Judiciary, and no Honest Provision for Testing the Claims of the Enslaved to Freedom.

3. Rejection of Testimony of Slaves and Free Colored Persons.

4. Subjection to all White Persons.

5. Penal Laws against Slaves.

6. Education Prohibited.

7. Free Social Worship and Religious Instruction Prohibited.

8. Logislative, Judicial, and Constitutional Obstructions to Emancipation.

PART III.—Relation of Slave Code to the Liberties

PART III.—Relation of Slave Code to the Liberties of the Free.

OHAP. 1. Liberties of the Free People of Color.

2. Liberties of the White People of the Slave-holding States.

3. Liberties of the White People of the Non-Slaveholding States.

3. Liberties of the White People of the Non-Siaveholding States.

Concluding Chapter.

Postage, within 3,000 miles, 16 cents on each volume bound in cloth, or 13 cents in paper covers, making the cost, including postage, 91 cents in cloth, or 78 cents in paper covers. Persons sending for a single copy may enclose \$1, post paid, and the book will be sent by mail, with the change in Post Office stamps.

The Acopy of the work will be sent, postage paid, to every Editor who publishes the Prospectus on the other side of the sheet, together with the above notice. Also, an additional copy of the Book will be delivered to order for every additional three months insertion.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE DAILY REGISTER.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

An Independent, Commercial, Literary, and Political Journal.

March 10—22 No. 200 Broadway, Now York.

BY LETTERS PATERY—SECURED 1949.

DULVERMAGHERS? Patent Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains, constructed to be worn under the garments, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock, the instantaneously acute nevrous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth ache, rheumatic pains, tie doloreux, &c., and by their mid but continuous and perceptible action on the body, discases of years' standing—such as goul, local paraly nis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c.—disappear as if by a miracle. They have been applied with the greatest success in all those dreadful diseases in children commonly called convulsions, as also in cases of the bowners. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decompose water, deflect the magnetic needle—in short, show all the phenomena of a powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two ounces, can be folded up in a posket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will last aman his lifetime, for himself, family, and his friend, &c., against that number of diseases and complisitate in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly and and the principal clitics of our own gountry; mad affect, from \$1 to \$5; hatteries, \$10 to \$22.50.

Insteadible as may seem the abave facts, any person can easily overview, and wards Listed Royal College, the City, Bellovue, and Wards Listed Royal College, the City, Bellovue, and Wards Listed Royal College, the City, Bellovue, and Wards Listed Royal College of Physician and Surgeons in London by the Academic Royal College of Physician and Surgeons in London by the Royal College, the City, Bellovue, and Wards Listed Royal College of Physician and Surgeons in London by the Academic Royal College of Physician and Surgeons in London by the Academic Royal College of Physician and Surgeons in the Medical Colleges, the City, Bellovue, and Wards Listed Royal College of Physician and Surgeons in London by the Academic Roy

an im-

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

the state of the s

REMARKS OF MR. TOWNSHEND, OF OHIO, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 24, 1853, .

Mr. TOWNShEND said:
Mr. Speaker: At this late day of the session,
I would not tax the patience of the House by
any further discussion of this question, were it
not that no gentleman representing any part of
the valley of the St. Lawrence—the region especially interested in some of the most important provisions of this bill—has yet been heard
upon the subject.

AGRICULTURAL INTEREST. AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

And in the first place I beg to offer a remark or two for the purpose of quieting the fears of some gentlemen here—opponents of the measure—who seem to imagine that reciprocal free trade with Canada is likely to be prejudicial to the agricultural interest of the country, and especially to that of the Northwest. Perhaps I may venture to speak for this interest. I am myself a farmer, and I represent, in part, one of the best agricultural regions of the whole country.

of the best agricultural regions of the whole country.

The Canadas annually produce some fifteen millions of bushels of wheat, not more than one third of which can be spared for exportation. This surplus, it is supposed, may come into competition wish the wheat grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. But when it is recollected that the price of wheat in those States, and also in Canada, is governed by the European, and particularly the English market, to which our surplus together with that of Canada is sent, it is easily seen that it cannot be possible for Canadian producers to undersell us in our own market. But all these fears are utterly groundless, in view of the fact that the production of wheat in the British American Provinces is necessarily limited by the rigors of the climate, a part of Canada only being adapted for wheat culture, while the amount that may be produced in our Northwestern States is almost illimitable. Why, sir, one of the counties of the Congressional district in which I reside, the county of Wayne, had, last year, seventy thousand acres of wheat, the crop of which averaged thirty bushels an acre, or, in the aggregate, amounting to over two millions of bushels. In Ohio there are eighty-five counties, each one of which could readily produce one million of bushels a year, stream in a province are ready to concede to the United States the free navigation of the St. the crop of which averaged thirty bushels an acre, or, in the aggregate, amounting to over two millions of bushels. In Ohio there are eighty-five counties, each one of which could readily produce one million of bushels a year, without interfering in any inconvenient degree with other agricultural products. Under these circumstances, does any one fear the competition of the Canadas? The idea is absurd.

Northwest demands, is the removal of the obstacles thrown in the way of trade by a high and unequal tariff, and to secure the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence. Only permit us to sell where we can sell dearest, and to buy where we can buy cheapest—permit us to avail ourselves of any market we can find for our wheat and pork, beef, cheese, and other articles—permit us to buy lumber, fish, and whatever else we need, without restrictions, and we ask no favors of this Government or of the rest of mankind. We have no conscious weakness to excite our fears of competition, we are not contending against the economy and laws of nature, and therefore we ask for no artificial protection. This point settled, I come now to consider briefly the bearings of reciprocity on the coal trade.

It is to be regretted that the bill reported by the committee does not provide for the free exportation and importation of coal. I sincerely hope it will be senended in this particular. My anxiety for this amendment does not arise simply from the fact that the shipping interest of the Lakes desires the profits of the trade, nor merely from my conviction that it will directly promote the general interests of the country, but also from the fact, which is or which ought to be perfectly understood, that without this seion for free trade in coal, our proposed rocity will not be accepted by the Provin-Parliament. To obtain a market for this coal is the principal object with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the only consideration that will induce them to concede to us the

benefits of their coast fisheries.

At present, Pennsylvania almost monopolizes the coal trade of the country. That State sells the coal trade of the country. That State sells some five millions of tons annually, at a cost to consumers of \$20,000,000. It is not, therefore, surprising that the coal interest there should resist the free importation of coals from Nova Scotia, where they are found in great abundance and of excellent quality. It may, however, be seriously doubted whether the coal interest of Pennsylvania has anything to fear from free trade in this article; though if it has, it is just as certain that other important interests of that great State would be proportionately promoted.

moted.

The coal imported from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is highly bituminous, some of it containing as much as sixty per cent. of volatile matter. Such coal as this can never come into competition with the anthracite of Pennsylvania. The latter will always be preferred for descriptions of the containing and in a containing the co domestic and some other purposes; and in confirmation of this, I may refer to the fact that the British Cunard steamers, which stop at Halifax, do not and cannot use the Nova Scotia Halifax, do not and cannot use the Nova Scotia coal, but obtain the coal they use from Pennsylvania, though at a much higher price. It is also equally notorious that all the anthracite in Pennsylvania would not make gas enough to supply the city of Philadelphia for a single evening; nor from the Cumberland coal can gas be made, without the admixture of some more bituminous variety. Free trade in coal will therefore result in the exportation of Pennsylvania coals, to be used for purposes to which they are best adapted, and in the importation of coals from the Provinces, to be used for the special purposes to which they are suited. It is also true that an increased consumption of anthracite will, to some extent, take place, for it is known that some factories in the East are now lying idle, because they cannot, without paying a high duty, obtain a certain amount of Pictou coal, which they find it beneficial to use in connection with that from Pennsylvania. Such is the difference in the qualities of these coals, and so different the purposes for which each is especially adapted, that Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia can scarcely come into direct competition. But the Liverpool coal, which more closely resembles that from Nova Scotia, will suffer more by this competition, and must ultimately be driven from our market.

The importance of the Western coal trade can scarcely have been taken into consideration by those representing the coal interest here. This is already of great consequence, but it is speedily destined to be immensely increased. Our Lake trade now employs about seventy-four thousand tons of steam vessels, mostly using coal, and the whole of the Canadas are entirely destitute of the article; so that Toronto and other growing cities will be com-

THE LUMBER TRADE.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The British Provinces have almost inexhaustible supplies of pine lumber. This is greatly needed for building purposes in most of the Western cities, and through the prairie country of the West immense quantities would be used, could it be freely imported. It is needed also in the Eastern States, by those of our manufacturers whose wares are made wholly or in part of this material; and in all the Eastern cities it is as absolutely needed as in the West, for building purposes—in fact, it is there a necessary of life; house and home, which cannot be built without lumber, are just as necessary as food and fire.

Maine and North Carolina have pine lumber for exportation. The lumber from these States, and particularly that from North Carolina, finds a market in our Atlantic cities, and also in the British West India Islands, where it is received without any discrimination being made in favor of Canadian lumber. This West India market is so valuable, that North Carolina market its so valuable, that North Carolina market its so valuable, that North Carolina market in so valuable, that North Carolina market in so valuable, that State, the West India market being an equilibrent for and bet-

cation, be supplied from that State, the West India market being an equi alent for and bet-ter than that of the Western States. But

The Provinces are ready to concede to the United States the free navigation of the St. John's; but with this bonus Maine is not satisfied. She demands, in addition, not only the West India market, which is already granted, but also that all the ports of the British islands shall be open to her lumber. Of course, we do not object to the opening of the ports of Great Britain. We do not in the least object to Maine getting a good bargain. On the contrary, we would be glad to see it; but we protest against loading down this bill with provisions which are probably designed, and certainly calculated, to defeat the whole meascertainly calculated, to defeat the whole measure, by making it impossible for the Provinces to agree. Shall the St. Lawrence remain closed to our commerce, and the interests of the whole North be sacrificed? Shall the whole country be taxed, and its progress arrested, for the sake of this monopoly, when the whole value of the entire lumber trade of Maine bears such an insignificant proportion to the interests to be promoted by a liberal reciprocity? Assuredly not. And now a word or two in reference to manufactures.

MANUFACTURING INTEREST. I am happy to see that but little opposition to this measure comes from the representatives of the manufacturing interest. The manufac-tures of Canada are not in a condition to com-pete with ours, and of course ours do not need be protected against them. On the other hand, many of our wares will find in Canada an excellent market, and Eastern manufacturers are, some of them, already becoming convinced that the Canadian market is worth but the removal of those commercial restrictions. will be likely to obtain. Our manufacturers will also be benefited by the free introduction of various kinds of raw material. To cheapen these is to increase the manufacturer's profits; or, what is the same thing, it enables him to enter into competition more successfully with the foreign article. And, further, by establishing an extensive free list of Canadian unmanufac-tured articles, the more tariff must be rajsed from those articles which come more into com-petition with our own. The manufacturing interest, in fact, loses nothing by reciprocity with Canada, but gains much. Having said thus much in reply to some of the objections to this measure, let us now consider some of it advantages.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

Some idea of the beneficial character of our Canadian trade, and the still greater benefits to be derived from a liberal reciprocity, may be obtained by a view of the extent to which this trade has already reached, in spite of all obstacles and restrictions. I will not consume the time of the House by reading tabular statements, but content myself with giving amounts in round numbers, securing, however, substantial accuracy. Our registered exports to the British North American Provinces for the last year exceed \$12.000,000, and the registered imports from that quarter exceed \$6,000,000. But inasmuch as it is impossible to watch thoroughly by Government efficials a border of two thousand miles in extent, it is certain that the actual trade is much greater. We may safely set down the aggregate at \$20,000,000. the actual trade is much greater. We may safely set down the aggregate at \$20,000,000. This trade has all sprung up within a few years. It is now rapidly increasing, and would continue to increase beyond any previous ratio, were it not for the obstacles interposed by unwise legislation. The average rate of duties levied by Canada on goods imported from the United States is twelve and a half per cent, while the average of duties levied by the United States on goods imported from the Canadas is conty-three per cent. This inequality of duties accounts in part for the difference between our exports and imports, which in a great measure destroys the mutual advantage of the trade. But the worst effect of such high duties is to stop trade in many articles alto-

of the trade. But the worst effect of such high duties is to stop trade in many articles altogether. Our merchants cannot now import an article, however much it may be needed, unless it will pay a sufficient profit over and above the twenty-three per cent.; nor can they carry there the productions of our skill and industry, unless they can make on them a living profit over and above the twelve per cent. duty charged in Camada; and consequently the exchange of many articles is entirely prevented, which else might be exchanged with great mutual benefit. These restrictions on our trade are of course highly injurious to our shipping interest. Freights have to be increased, as the certainty of return cargoes is lessened. But let trade be free, and the number of articles of exchange increased, and freights might be greatly reduced, and yet larger profits be made.

And when these restrictions are removed,

openly permit what you cannot and ought not certainty of return eargoes is lessened. But let trade be free, and the number of articles of exchange increased, and freights might be greatly reduced, and yet larger profits be made.

And when these restrictions are removed, other sections of the Union will share with the Lake country in the benefits of the Canadian trade. Kentucky will find a new market for her raw sugar. South Carolina gains admission for her rice; and in addition to these products from opposite sides of the Union, our manufacturing States will find a new and profitable market for their wares.

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.
But the principal obstacle in the way of the commerce of the lakes will only be removed at the most immediately interest to the occasion of this magnificent river 8t.

Lawrence. What are these great lakes but a capanions of this magnificent river 8t.

Lawrence. What are these great lakes but a commous expense, which has been justified by Erie the incalculable benefit some of these, as the been closed against us, other and artificial of the West. But because this river has been closed against us, other and artificial of the West. But because this river has been closed against us, other and artificial of the world. But because this river has been closed against us, other and artificial of the world. But because this river has been closed against us, other and artificial of the world. But because this river has been closed against us, other and artificial of the world. But because this river has been closed against us, other and artificial of the world. But because this river has been closed against us, other and artificial of the world. But because this river has been closed against us, other and artificial of the world. But because this river has been closed against us, other and artificial of the world. But because the produce going East and that have been constructed aince the capacity of undried fruit, while dried fruit is not embraced within its provisions. The south

exports of the whole country. This trade employs some two hundred and fifteen thousand tons of shipping, of which about two-thirds are in sailing vessels, and about one-third is propelled by steam. The sum invested in this shipping is over \$8,000,000, and so long as we are not permitted to use the river St. Lawrence, this \$8,000,000 is compelled to lie idle and unproductive for about one-third of the year, while the interest on the capital thus invested is running up to \$250,000. If the navigation of the St. Lawrence were secured to us, a large proportion of this shipping would load up in the fall with the produce of the West, and run down the St. Lawrence and out to sea before the ice had closed the river. During the winter, voyages would be made to England, to the Meditarranean, to the West Indies, or to South America. In the arring they would return ter, voyages would be made to England, to the Mediterranean, to the West Indies, or to South America. In the spring they would return, bringing cargoes from the countries they had visited, or they would bring fish from the Provinces, pass up the river again, and be on the lakes in time for the summer trade.

A gentleman near me remarks "that the lake craft dare not venture upon a navigation so dangerous as that of the Gulf of St. Lawrence." To that I reply, that the men who dare to sail on Lake Erie, where there is neither death of water nor searchom will not be

dare to sail on Lake Erie, where there is neither depth of water nor sea-room, will not be afraid of that gulf, nor of any other place where money is to be made. A few years since, a vessel started from Cleveland, loaded with Western produce, and carrying some of my neighbors as passengers; she went down the St. Lawrence, by special permission, then out to sea, and round by Cape Horn to San Francisco, in safety—thus practically solving this problem; and it was not inappropriate, therefore, that she was named the Eureka. Make the river free to us, and thousands of vessels will follow in the same course.

the river free to us, and thousands of vessels will follow in the same course.

The people living in the valley of the St. Lawrence are of the opinion that the Government of the United States ought to make an effort in reference to this river, as decided as that which was so successfully and properly made in 1803, to secure the freedom of the Mississippi. The St. Lawrence is to the North and West what the Mississippi is to the West and South. The valley of the St. Lawrence is not less important to the country than the valand South. The valley of the St. Lawrence is not less important to the country than the valley of the Mississippi. It contains half a million of square miles, embracing, on our side of the line, western Vermont, northern and western New York, northwestern Pennsylvania, the northern portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the whole of Michigan, and part of Wisconsin and Minnesota. It already has a population exceeding four millions; and it is not unworthy of note, in estimating its future, that it lies within those latitudes where the densest population of the Old World is to be found. With the exception of the agricultural, the most important resources of this great valley are almost entirely undeveloped. Scarcely now about being commenced, shall have been completed, the whole mineral wealth of this region will be made available. Millions of tons of coal from Ohio and from Pennsylvania will be carried thither, and copper and iron brought back in return. But besides the agricultural and mineral resources of the St. Lawrence val-ley, it is possessed of unequalled hydraulic power, which is to be applied, and at no dispower, which is to be applied, and at no distant day, to manufacturing purposes. To say nothing of the various rapids between the head waters of the St. Lawrence and its mouth, there is Niagara, where alone seems to be power there is Niagara, where alone seems to be power enough to turn all the wheels in the world. Hitherto, this prodigious accumulation of power has run to waste. This cannot be suffered longer. The people who tame the lightning, and compel it to run on errands, will soon put bands on this old giant, and compel him to grind in the prison-house. There is therefore in nature nothing wanting to make this valley the great manufacturing region of the country, but the removal of those commercial restrictions.

COAST FISHERIES, ETC.

But we have still another inducement adopt a liberal measure of reciprocity, inas-much as on this is likely to depend a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the coast fisheries. By an existing conven-tion, as we all understand, our vessels are not permitted to fish within a marine league of the shores of the British Provinces, nor have they the privilege of drying and packing on shore. By the first of these prohibitions they are ex-cluded from the best fishing grounds; by the second, they are prevented from securing properly what they do take. From both these restrictions they would gladly escape, and it is not surprising that both are often disregarded; and hence Great Britain has to send ships of war to secure to the fishermen of the Provinces the enjoyment of their monopoly. Our vessels are often seized, and much irritation and some danger grows out of it. If we can offer to the British Provinces a liberal scheme of reciprocal free trade, it is understood they will surrender all exclusive right to take fish upon their coasts, and our fishermen will have free access to the best fishing grounds in the world. Should this arrangement be made, every family in the Union may be benefited, because fish may then

arrangement be made, every family in the Union may be benefited, because fish may then be obtained at lower rates and of better quality. In its national bearings, this free access to the Provincial fishing grounds is universally conceded to be of vast importance. The fishing trade thus opened will give employment to tens of thousands of men and boys, and so become the great nursery for seamen, from which our naval and mercantile marine may always be supplied. The importance of this consideration cannot easily be over-estimated.

We come, then, to the conclusion that this measure of reciprocal free trade with Canada will not injure any section of this Union, nor scarcely any of its particular interests, even temporarily, while it is of vital importance to a large portion of the country, and will, by its direct effects, or by the collateral advantages secured in connection with it, be highly beneficial to the whole. So far as this measure goes, it is a step in the right direction; it knocks off some of the fetters with which commerce has too long been bound. I believe that "sound policy requires a system of free trade with all nations that will trade free with the United States." We think this especially true in reference to these neighboring Provinces, settled, as they are to a great extent, by a United States." We think this especially true in reference to these neighboring Provinces, settled, as they are to a great extent, by a people having the same origin, language, and pursuits—being, in fact, in many instances, our relatives or friends, and often separated from us merely by an imaginary line. It is for the interest of these neighbors to trade and make exchanges, and they will do it. Then why not openly permit what you cannot and ought not to prevent?

I know that some of the friends of this meas

canals that have been constructed since the Eric canal, are able yet to meet the demands of our commerce.

The trade of the great lakes in 1851 was \$326,000,000, or more by \$40,000,000 than the consequence to us; but our trade in dried ap-

Newcastle, Pa., Det., 1852.—Suppose the "Free Democracy" organize by adopting the "Pitteburgh Platform," and nominating candidates in State Conventions. Mr. Hale would probably be taken by all; but doubtless there would be different individuals named for the Vice Presidency. The Wost would cling to Julian; Ohio and Pennsylvania might prefer Mr. Lewis; New York, Gerrit Smith; and Massachusetts and the East some man in their midst; while our Southern friends would rally best with Cassius M. Clay, or some other man. Mr. Hale would be willing to stand the canvass of 1856, in connection with whichever one of these the National Convention would finally fix upon. Would it not be well to adopt some such Newcastle, Pa., Dec., 1852.-Suppose the course as this? It seems clear that the best thing our friends in the South can do, in order to advance the interests of the cause in their own region, would be to nominate some promi-nent man of themselves for the Vice Presidency. The majority of voters in the slaveholding States are oppressed by slavery, and wish its extinction. As soon as these men can be brought to co-operate with us, the victory is ours. Can this most desirable result be obtained by any other means than the nomination of a South-ern bandidate? Many in the North think it cannot, and would rejoice to see Kentucky, Virginia Maryland, and North Carolina, adopt the only policy which promises success.

Pine Grove, Gallia county, O., Feb. 3, 1853 .-Pine Grove, Gallia county, O., Feb. 3, 1853.—
Should the Free Soil party advocate the amendment of the Constitution, as suggested by one of your correspondents, so as to elect the President and Vice President directly by the people, it would add very much to the strength of the party. People would see how strongly slavery had entrenched itself, if this question was mooted. The Era is making friends here, as fast as it finds readers; and one man has made up a club. I am informed, who has heretofore been a club, I am informed, who has heretofore bee considered strongly opposed.

Schaghticoke, N. Y., January 3, 1853.—The slave power may annex Cuba, with all the islands which surround it, together with Mexare almost entirely undeveloped. Scarcely anything has yet been done to open to the world the immense mineral resources of the Lake Superior region. Around that vast inland sea, the whole country almost seems to be but a succession of rich ore beds; copper, iron, and lead, are found there in greater abundance than elsewhere in the world. When the ship canal around the Falls of the St. Mary's river, now about being commenced, shall have been solved the scarce of the scarce of the state of the st tion on this momentous question, which occupies so much of the public mind.

North Danvers, Mass., Feb. 16, 1853 .- You are aware that it is often said that the laws existing in most of the slave States of this Union, prohibiting the education of the colored race, are a dead letter. But reason teacher that such laws never would have been enacted, and would not now be suffered to remain upor their statute books, were they not considered essential to the support of the slave system. A North Carolinian, who is probably well in-formed on this subject in his communication published in your paper of February 3d, has told us that the laws which prohibit the teaching of the slaves to read are generally though not invariably enforced to the letter. On reading the above statement, I was forcibly reminded of an expression used by the late Professor Stuart, of Andover, in his defence of Daniel Webster, after his 7th of March speech, which is as follows:

"Ignorance, profound and nearly universal, is the inevitable lot of the great mass of all that are held in bondage. In some of the States, learning even to read is prohibited, thus contravening with a high hand the command of Heaven to search the Scriptures. In such a case, obedience to human law is crime—it is treason against the majesty of heaven and

Sir, is it not possible that such an expression sir, is it not possible that such an expression, from such a source, may do good? Such is my impression. All that is needed is reflection and Christian candor, to convince those who are interested, that laws which prevent a portion of their fellow-beings from obtaining a knowledge of God, through His Word, are unjust and expressive and abborrant in he citation. just and oppressive, and abhorrent in the sight of a just and holy God; and should but one individual be favorably affected, much good, with the blessing of God, might eventually result. As your paper has an extensive circula-tion, even in the slave States, I have thought thus briefly to bring it to your notice

Barry, Ill., Jan. 23, 1853.-We intend to use every reasonable exertion to send you our proportion of fifty thousand subscribers during the present year. Let every present subscriber obtain one new one each, and the work will soon be done. I think there is no one who has not influence enough, if properly exerted, to induce at least one person to take the Era. If such a plan were universally adopted and vig-orously executed, how easy it would be to spread one general and universal blaze of Anti-Slavery light throughout the length and breadth of the land. Is such a result not worth an effort? Let every reader, or rather every present subscriber of the Era, make it a point present subscriber of the Era, make it a point to get at least one new subscriber each year, continuing their own subscriptions, and our work would soon be done. But, alas, there seem to be too many who think their duties are discharged when they profess Anti-Slavery principles, and perhaps vote the same once a year, leaving the burden and heat of the day to be borne by the few. Votes and professions are good in their places, but they are not enough. We need effort—individual, united, well-directed, unceasing, and determined effort—put forth, not only in every State, but in every county, town, school district, and especially in every family. But I must stop, and hand the subject over to you, for whatever disposition you may be disposed to make of it.

present subscriber of the Era, make it a point to get at least one new subscriber and the subscribtions, and our work would soon be done. But, alas, there seem to be too many who think their duties are discharged when they profess Anti-Slavery principles, and perhaps you te the same ones a year, leaving the burden and heat of the day to be borne by the few. Votes and professions are good in their places, but they are no enough. We need afort-individual, united, well-directed, uncessing, and determined effort-put forth, not only in overy State, but in every county, town, school district, and especially in every family. But I must stop, and hand the subject over to you, for whatevar disposition you may be disposed to make of it.

Troy, O., Feb. 1, 1833.—Let me give you my reasons for the late Whig defeat. I attribute the Whig defeat of the leading Whigs in Congress for the past two years. Webster, though rocked in the Cradle of Lib. erty, made a speech against the Wilmot Proviso, which crippled the Whig party. Then Clay and Webster went for the Pagtives Slavebill and the Compromise measures, which were sickening and disgussing to the great body of the party. I, too, was a Whig, up to the adoption of the Baltimore Platforma, when both the old parties again prostrated themselves before slavery.

Wentworth, Ill., Dec. 31, 1852.—Will not some of our great men blush, in after times, to read the history of their treatment of Mr. Hale and others who are not afraid to speak. Thackery said in one of his lectures; and all the real freemen of the world will join him in what follows, "May the race perish on the day it loses that privilege; may the language to the great head in his creater and honor." With many others, I hope for the conversion of percel point of the Ready of the party of principles first, and policy afterwards. I him the read freeden of the case of the said will be conversion to preach love, and liberty, and honor? With many continued the conversion of principles first, and policy afterwards. I have been the

ples and peaches is I believe, much more important, and restrictions on it would operate severely on the fairest portion of our constituents. Sir, the pretty daughters of our Western farmers have a commendable way of making their pin-money by drying this fruit. I trust, therefore, that no gentleman will think of raising an objection to a correction, so that the bill, instead of "undried fruits," may read "fruits dried and undried."

The SPEAKER. No objection is made. The Clerk will make the correction.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. Then I conclude, sir, by expressing the hope, that when the bill comes up for final action, it will first be amended, and then passed.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Newcastle, Pa., Det., 1852.—Suppose the "Free Demogracy" organize by adonting the

levery township in the free States gave the same proportion that we of Washington forwards proportion that we of Washington forwards proportion that we of Washington forwards would have upwards of one hundred thoused with the would have upwards of one hundred thoused the would have upwards of one hundred thoused the would have upwards of one hundred thoused the would have gave the work and the proportion. Why case we not support an effort of the wash states and other than the work and the washington of the wash states and the washington of the wa

Received, through G. Bailey, the following contributions, for the relief of Chaplin's bail:
From John J. Wilson, \$30; Thomas Hand, \$6; Cyrus Crain, \$5; John Maule, \$5; Wright & McMillen, \$20; A—n & I., \$22; David Putnam, \$10; S. E. Sewall, \$10.
W. BLANCHARD.

S. PARKER. Washington, Feb., 1853.

DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE.-NO. 24.

tered through Congressional districts by those representing them. Reports of our resources representing them. Reports of our resources have thus been distributed by thousands and millions; collections of minerals and other specimens, showing the character of those resources, have also been distributed in considerable numbers. By "Cabinets of Agriculture and Mechanism," properly selected, classified, labeled, and described, not only our natural resources, but their applications and capabilities, might be widely exhibited in a most available form. A few thousands thus applied for diffusing, in a practical, available form, the knowledge accumulated by scientific explorations, would increase many fold the value of the millions wisely appropriated for making such explorations.

value of the millions wisely appropriated for making such explorations.

The elements of agriculture and mechanism are exceedingly few, simple, and comprehensive. Hence, collections of a limited character, properly prepared, would illustrate the fundamental principles, and many of the practical workings, of those two great pursuits of human beings, giving, at the same time, a comprehensive giving, at the same time, a comprehensive six of the same time. beings; giving, at the same time, a compre-hensive grasp of the elements of science in its greatly varied relations to human progress and

human elevation. Even one such collection, placed in each Congressional district, to be used at the discretion of him representing it, could hardly fail to exert a wide-spread and powerful, because a combined, influence upon the science, wealth, and morals, of our country. The far-reaching instruction and the inherent riches in the elements of nature and combinations of art when ments of nature and combinations of art, when practically exhibited, seldom, if ever, fail to excite the enthusiasm of all young spirits, and is especially fitted to secure the interest, by grati-fying the taste, of the female mind. In nu-

commission to preach love, and liberty, and honor." With many others, I hope for the conversion of Horace Greeley, and to see him shoulder to shoulder with Dr. Bailey—quarrelling a little, of course, about tariff and free trade, but making freedom the first article in his creed, or principles first, and policy afterwards. I think there is no person in the United States that could do so much as he can in the way of carrying the liberal portion of the Whig party with him.

Mr. Greeley does not seem disposed to recommend any action at all.—Ed. Era.

Salineville, O., Feb. 8, 1853.—This makes the thirty-eighth paper for 1853 I have sent for, which is a great increase from twenty-two of last year; and I may say that we are not slack in taking other Anti-Slavery papers. We get ten Tribunes, eight of the Christian Press, five of the Friends' Review, five or six Auroras, besides thirty-three of the Phonetic Advocate, and

Will be Published during the Month of March. THE WORKS OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

EDITED BY GEORGE E. BARER.

Three Volumes Octavo. Price—\$2.50 per Vol. Three Volumes Octavo. Price—\$2.50 per Vol. IT has been well said that there is no living American statesman whose works embody so much that will fix and reward the attention of the student, the statesman, and the philanthropies, as those of Governor Seward. To the general reader—to these who wish to know who and what Governor Seward is, and especially to all who desire to obtain a complete history of the State of New York for the last quarter of a contary—these volumes will be of the highest interest.

Popular Education in all its phases; Internal Improvements, embracing the entire history of the origin, completion, and proposed enlargement of the Erie canal, and of the New York and Erie and other realiroads; Slavery, its rights and prorogatives, the

TO BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED STATES MRS. H. B. STOWE'S NEW WORK. A KRY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Presenting the original facts and documents upon which the story is founded. Together with corroborative statements, verifying the truth of the work.

WE shall publish during the month of February the above valuable work, which is destined to have a run second only to Uncle Tom itself. We have orders already on hand for nearly tweeney thousand copies in advance of publication; and but a small proportion of the trade have yet ordered. The Key will contain as much matter as Uncle Tom's Cabin, but we shall make the original issue in the same form as the cheap edition of Uncle Tom, vis: in one royal octavo pamphlet, deuble columns. The retail and wholesale prices will be the same as the cheap edition of Uncle Tom.

Orders from the trade are most respectfully solicited at an early day, to govern us in the size of the

GERMAN UNCLE TOM.

We take pleasure in announcing that the German translation of this great work is now printing, and will be ready for delivery before the 15th of February, complete in one royal octave volume, double columns, printed from new and beautiful type, on thick and fine paper. To retail at 50 cents. Same discount as upon the other editions. Early orders solicited.

Also in Press, and nearly ready, the second edition, making five thousand copies of the superb illustrated edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, with 153 engravings.

A SPLENDID BOOK IN PRESS. BY THE HON. CHARLES SUMNER, M. C. WHITE SLAVERY IN THE BARBARY STATES.

With forty splendid illustrations by Billings, engraved by Baker & Smith. This will make one beautiful 16mo volume of about 140 pages, bound in cloth, thin boards, printed in the most elegant style, on the best paper. Price at retail, 50 or 62 1-2 cents. Ready about the 20th of February. THE SPEECHES OF HON. JOSHUA R.

With a Portrait, In one volume 12mo, of about 500 pages, cloth. Price \$1. A valuable volume of strong and truthful uttorances from the Ohio veteran, who is still in the harness.

ALSO,

The Writings of the Hon. William Jay, on the Slavery Question and on War.

This volume will be a most invaluable contribution to the standard literature of our country. No man stands higher in the estimation of the truly great and good, than the venerable Judge Jay; and no one has contributed a greater number of articles of sterling value to the cause of freedom and peace than he. To be published in one 12me volume of about 500 pages, with a fine portrait of the author. Price \$1.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 17 and 19 Cornhill, Boston.

JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON, Feb. 10—4t Cleveland, Ohio.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHURETTS.

THIS town is distinguished for its handsome and healthful location; for its varied and extended sublimity and beauty of seenery; for its excellent and numerous literary advantages; for the general intelligerce, morality, and quietness of its population; and for its interesting historical associations. From Round Hill (formerly the residence of Bancroft the historian, and now occupied by an extensive boarding-house establishment, where Jenny Lind resided in the winter and spring of 1852) is witnessed perhaps the most beautiful scenery in the world. Here are the rich valley of the Connecticut, and mountains in almost every direction. Here, too, are three among the earliest and best-conducted water-cure establishments in the country. In short, here are found, in rare combination, the conveniences and comforts of country and city life, embracing the social refinements and elegances of the one, and the plain, unpretending, homely virtues of the other.

Such being the fame and attractions of Northampton, it is not surprising that persons from all parts of the country should seek to enjoy its rare and numerous advantages.

The undersigned, therefore, offers his services to such as may desire to purchase RBAL ESTATE in this town or its vicinity, whether Dwelling-Houses, Building Lots, or Farns. Communications addressed to him (post-paid) at Northampton, Mass. will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Ample references given, if required.

Feb. 24—4t A. W. THAYER, General Broker.

To reach the eye of the immense travel daily passing through Pittsburg, Ps., should send their advertisements by mail to the Pittsburg Daily Dispatch, (established 1846,) the only penny paper in that city. Rates:—One square (70 words) two weeks, \$3; month, \$5; three months, \$9; six months, \$12; twelve months, \$20.

BUSINESS MEN

ROLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CIN-

A PAPER FOR THE FIRESIDE THE YANKEE BLADE. ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1841.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS. New Head! New Type! New Contributors! THIS Literary and Family Journal, having met with the most brilliant success during the last elevan years, the publisher is determined to spare neither pains nor expense to render it worthy of still higher encountame. Among the prominent features, during the year 1853, will be a series of Powerfully-Weitten and Deeply-Interesting

Stories,
prepared expressly for the Biade, and which will be hurried as rapidly as possible through its columns. Among our contributors are Ann E. Porter, author of "The First Love and the Wife," and the brilliant and fascinating tale of "Alice, or the Little Bound Girl," just concluded in our columns; Aria Ashland, author of the masterly tale entitled "Wetherly Falls, or Leaves from the Life Book of an Orphan; in the author of "Lunn, or the Maid of the Kennelse," one of the most popular fictions of the day; and many other equally able writers. We have already on hand, in manuscript, hand, in manuscript,
FOUR SPLENDID NOVELLETTES

FOUR SPLENDID NOVELLETTES of intense and thrilling interest, the masterpieces of their authors, which will appear at an early day. In addition to the Original Novellettes, the broad and elegantly-printed pages of the Blade will be filled with brief selected Talse, the gems of the European and American magazines; Popular Essays, by able writers; choice and beautiful Poems; pickings from new works; elippings from sterling old books, under the well-known caption of "Chips from the Library;" Translations from the French, German, Italian, &c.; highly interesting Foreign Correspondence; piquant and amusing Letters from Washington; sparkling Anecdotes and Faceties;

Original Sketches, Serious and Comic : Literary Notices, Jokes, "Whittlings," Recipes, Charades, Puzzles, Scraps, News, and Gossip, and everything else that can give zest and piquancy to the

TERMS. The price of one copy for a year will be . To Chubs. Three copies, one year, will be sent for - .

Club subscriptions may be sent, if desired, from different towns.

Send in your subscriptions early, if you wish to secure the bost stories.

Postmasters everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address WILLIAM MATHEWS,

Feb. 10—3t No 12 School street, Boston, Mass.

NICHOLS' JOURNAL

HEALTH, WATER-CURE, & HUMAN PROGRESS.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL. ted to Individual and Social Health, Education, By T. L. Nichols, M. D., and Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols, Principals of the American Hy-

dropathic Institute.
| JICHOLS' JOURNAL will be published on the arst of each month, beginning with April, 1853; a handsome quarto of eight pages, the same size as the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals. Each the Water Curs and Phrenological Journals. Each number will be illustrated with valuable ongravings, and will contain the best articles on Health, Medical Reform, Popular Physiology, Education, Science, Art, Literature, Manners, and Society, that we can write or procure.

The object of this paper is to give to the great cause of Human Progress, and especially to the Health Reform, which must be the material basis of all true reformation, an Organ, which shall be, so far as our abilities and ample means can make it—

The Best Reform Paper in the World!

The cause of Humanity seems also to demand of us, that, at whatever cost, it be also made— The Cheapest Paper in the World!! And by doing this, with the co-operative efforts of all enlightened friends of human development, we are

enlightened friends or numerical certain to obtain for it—

The Largest Circulation in the World!!!

The Largest Circulation in the World!!!

the following—
UNEXAMPLED TERMS: UNEXAMPLED TERMS:

One copy, one year,

Five copies, one dollar, or - - 20

Twelve copies, two dollars, or - - 16

Twenty copies, three dollars, or - 15

Forty copies, five dollars, or - 12

One hundred copies, ten dollars, or 10

All clubs to be cent to one address.

All clubs to be sent to one acquess.

PREMIUMS.

While we rely upon the desire to do good, as the chief motive to all exertion; and while the consciousness of having bonofited humanity must be the great and sufficient reward, we propose to send, as a testimonial, to the "getter up" of every club—
Of 5, Dr. Nichols' "Introduction to Water Cure," price 12½ cents.
Of 12, Mrs. Nichols' "Experience in Water Cure.

25 cents. Of 20, Dr. Nichols' "Women in all Ages and Na Of 20, Dr. Nichols' "Women in all Ages and Nations," 50 cents.

Of 40, Dr. Nichols' "Esoteric Anthropology," \$1.
Of 100, "Esoteric Anthropology," and S. P. Andrews' "Science of Society," each \$1, or the others to the same amount.

The postage on Nichols' Journal, paid quarterly in advance, will be, in the State of New York, eight cents a year; in all other States, six cents a year.

Address, as econ as possible, with name, post office, county, and State, enclosing postage stamps, silver, gold, or good bank notes, prepaid.

T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.,

Port Chester, N. Y., (near N. Y. cky.)

THE BEST INVESTMENT YET! .
The largest chance, with a risk equal to no risk Full particulars of a business than can be made to yield, in the hands of any person of common energy, from \$3 to \$12 per day, will be sent to any address, on the receipt of a prepaid letter, with eight letter postage stamps (24 conts) enclosed. Address J. CLAY PARKER, Hagerstown, Md. Feb. 24—2t. WANTED.

BY a man who has had several years' experience in editing a daily and weekly paper, a situation as editor, or assistant, of an Independent or Free Democratic paper. For particulars and reforences, address "Scribe," at the office of this paper.

Feb. 24—3t

THE MUSICAL WORLD AND TIMES, A LARGE Weekly Journal of sixteen pages, edited.

A Richard Storre Willis, and which the best nucleous posers and writers in this country make their medit of communication with the public, contains, during the standard of the work of the were best music all blanks are brillianced in security & Kaswa on Mushing and ingentive Kaswa on Mushing and Mu of communication with the public, contains, during the year. 28B pages (or \$25 worth) of the very best music of all kinds: also, brillingt and instructive bessays on Music; a complete course of familiar Instruction in Harmony, which anybody can understand; a veat amount of attractive musical rearing anecolote, and sketckes of celebrated musicians, of musical history, &c. The most fearlies and truthful criticisms of musical publications and performance, and the very pick and cream of Musical New, Noveity, and incident, both foreign and domestic; the whole forming the most complete and valuable record of Musical Art it is possible to obtain. The wants of Contry Choirs, and of ladies wishing for new music, but who are not living near music sforce, are especially attended to Terms—One copy. \$3; two copies, \$5; are copies, \$10; and a person sending us a cuto of five, gets an extra copy for his srouble Address Dyer & Willin, publishers of the Musical World and Times, \$25 floradway, New York.

DEF Anowhers Musical Journal.—The subscribers also publish The Monthly Musical Gazette, an eigent journal of eight pages, each number containing four pages of music, (making forty-sight pages a year) and a great variety of inter-sting musical reading matter. The Monthly Musical Gazette is desligned for the especial benefit of the thousands of music lowers whose musical knowledge and tastes demand easy and aimple music, and whose purses require that it should be furnished at the chapter Terms. The Monthly Musical Gazette is twenty five cents a year, and a great cube of twenty, gets an extra copy for his trouble. Address Dyer & Willis.

N. B.—Clergymen will be supplied with The Musical World and Times at one dollar a year; and with The Monthly Musical Gazette is twenty-five cents a year.

\*\*Agents wanted to obtain subscribers for the above named publications. Liberal commission allowed.

Now is the time to outbourble, as the new volume begins on the last of January, 1853.

THE OXYGEN LAMP.

THE OXYGEN LAMP.